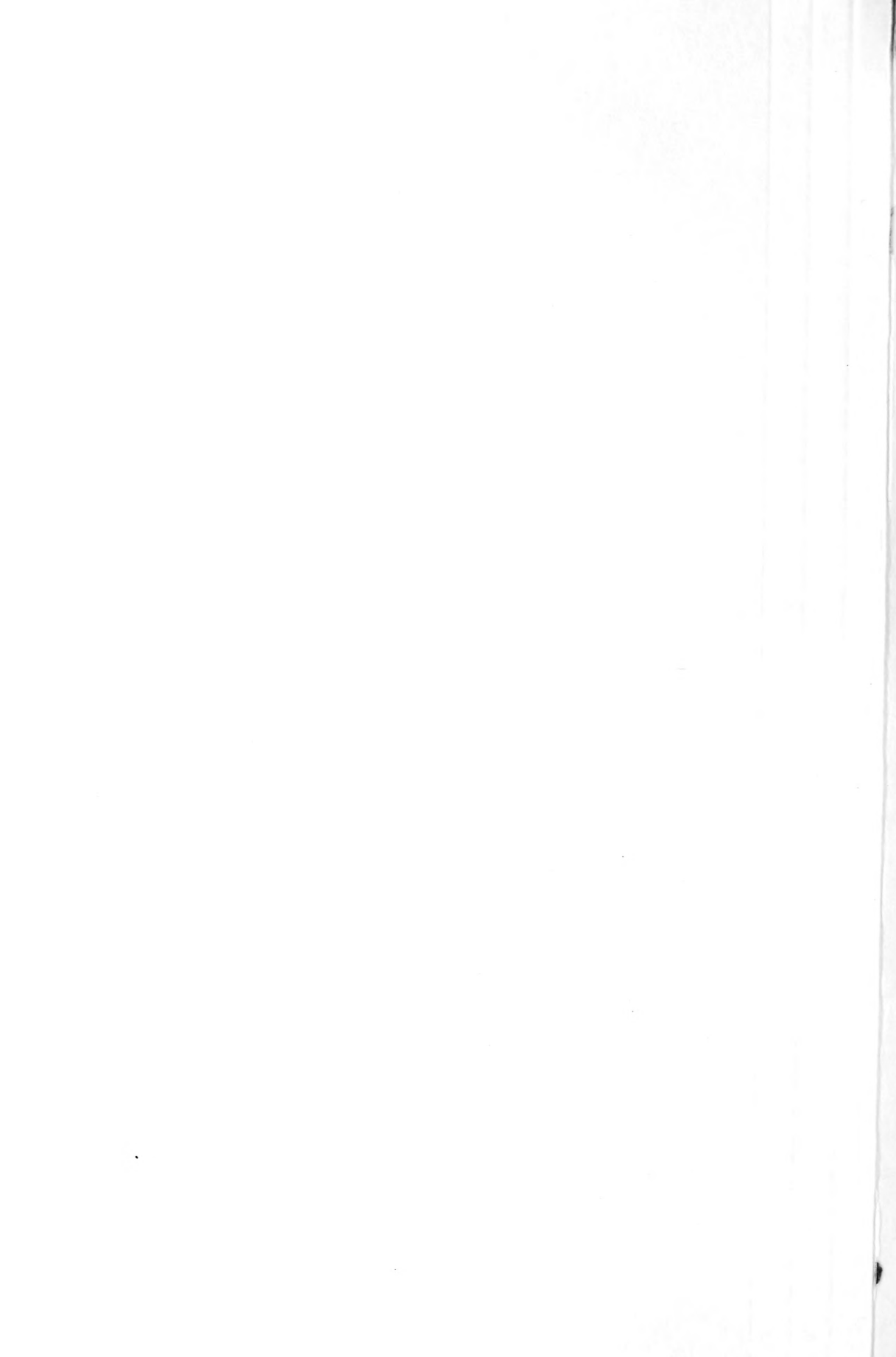
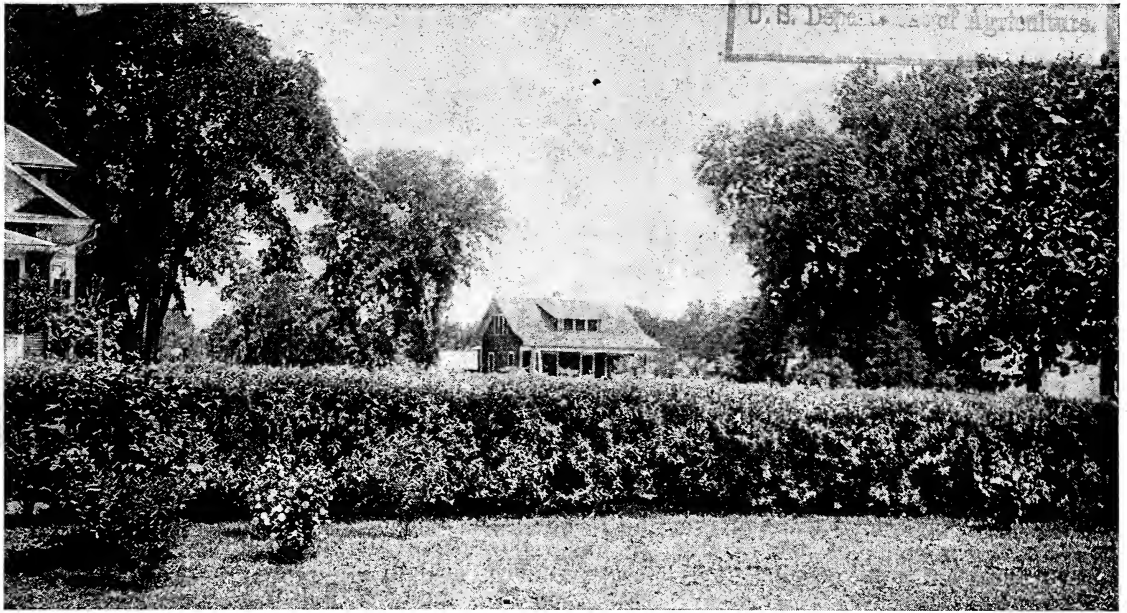


Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.





Amour Privet (See page 19)

NORTH BEND NURSERIES

Fruits and Ornamentals Since 1882

Grown Right--Dug Right
Packed Right--Priced Right

Spring and Fall 1921

North Bend, Dodge County, Nebraska



Dear Friends:

Again the circle of the months has rolled around and it is once more time to send out our annual word of greeting to our many friends. The past year has been a bountiful one and has resulted in bumper crops of all kinds. It has also been marked by a trend of conditions back to a more settled, stable basis, than at any time since the war. We believe that if you contemplated improving your property with fruit and shade trees or beautifying it with shrubs and vines, you will find no better time than now, to do so. Such improvements grow more valuable with age and as an expenditure are never regretted.

To our old friends, we need no introduction, but to those to whom this little booklet comes for the first time, we give the following facts about ourselves.

We have been in the nursery business in Nebraska for forty years and have endeavored, during that time, to supply our customers with nursery stock which, after experiment, has proven best for this section of the country. We have lived to see the former desolate and treeless plains of our state become dotted with magnificent farm homes, surrounded with beautiful shade trees and bountiful orchards. We have seen the former desert-like sections of Western Nebraska, being made to blossom like the rose and like to feel that we have had some small part in this transformation and that so long as new homes are being built and new sections improved, we still have a part to play in the improvement of our state.

Any business, to endure, must be done on a fair and square basis and this we have always endeavored to do. Our catalog is our only agent, the price it makes to you is the same it makes to the other fellow. We pack stock free. We replace losses at half-price. We ship you good stock in good condition.

There is a very real shortage of nursery stock throughout the country as, owing to the scarcity of labor during the war, it was impossible to propagate as much stock as formerly.

This scarcity, coupled with the high cost of labor, has forced prices up everywhere but we have kept our prices just as low as is consistent with good stock.

We carry a full line of standard varieties of nursery stock. We specialize also in small fruits, particularly strawberries. Each year we supply an increased demand for fine ornamental trees, vines, plants, roses, shrubbery, bulbs and the like.

Favor us with a trial order and let us number you among our friends.

Yours truly,

J. W. STEVENSON, Prop.,
NORTH BEND NURSERIES,
North Bend, Neb.

Parcel Post

Nursery stock is charged the same rate as merchandise.

We pack mailing trees and plants in the best moss, using wax paper next the roots and tough "Kraft" paper on outside. Can send bundles of fifty pounds or less, but they must not be more than seven feet in length and circumference.

On large orders we will only charge the exact amount of postage required and will return all surplus postage.

Replacing—We will replace all fruit trees and plants that die from any cause at half our retail price.

Few firms are as liberal as we are about replacing. Most of the firms make no promise to replace.

Guarantee—We aim to have our stock true to name and carefully labeled; yet, while we exercise the greatest care to do this we will not be held responsible for any sum greater than the cost of the stock that proves untrue.

We guarantee trees to leave us well packed and in good condition but will not be responsible for delays in transportation. We will collect damages for delays, but if delayed too long in transit or damaged, have the Agent make a note of it on the bill or receipt.

Varieties—As far as possible, leave the selection of varieties to us. We will use our experience with fruit in Nebraska for the past forty years for your benefit. Many select too many varieties, and often not the best sorts. When varieties become exhausted we reserve the right to substitute others of the same class and value or of larger size, except when orders are marked "No substitution."

A Descriptive Catalog will be furnished for ten cents. If an order is sent we will credit the amount on the order.

Directions for Planting will be sent to each one ordering.

Prices for 6 at a dozen rate, 5 at 10 rate, 50 at 100 rate, 500 at 1,000 rate, though several varieties in a class make up the number.

References—First National Bank, First State Bank of North Bend, or R. H. Haverfield, Datel & Datel, prominent merchants of North Bend.

Freight and Express Charges can be paid at destination, as our guarantee is accepted by railroad and express companies. Small bales of 50 pounds or less go as cheap by express as by freight, and when such is the case we send by express.

Owing to the fact that the prepayment of freight on some orders and not on others is inconvenient and tends to confusion and mistakes, we do not this year offer to prepay the freight, but offer a 10 per cent premium in stock on all orders. This 10 per cent premium usually exceeds the amount of the freight. We also allow you to make your own selection of stock for the premium and do not limit you to a few things which you may not care for.

Heeling in and Planting—When trees are received heel in immediately so that mellow earth comes in contact with all the roots, and water the roots if the earth is dry. Do not let the bale or box be exposed to sun or wind an hour if you can avoid it, and in planting do not let the roots get dry for a moment. In planting make a hole sufficiently large so roots will not be bent or twisted. It is a good plan to have roots grouted or dipped in mud before planting. Plant one or two inches deeper than the trees stood in the nursery. Pack the soil firmly about the roots, and after roots are covered add a bucket of water. When soaked away fill up the hole nearly even with the surface, but have the soil on top loose. Where water is plentiful fill up the hole partly with fine, loose surface soil and settle it about the roots with water instead of tamping it in. Cultivate with hoe or cultivator every ten days or oftener till middle of August. Nothing should be allowed to grow within two or three feet of the tree. Shorten branches to one-half of last season's growth, and leave only four or five limbs on an apple tree.

In planting valuable trees a tube of wood or cement may be set in the hole six inches from the tree and to same depth the tree is planted. The roots of the tree can be more effectually watered through it with half the amount of water applied at the surface. The water usually applied at the surface seldom reaches as far as the roots.

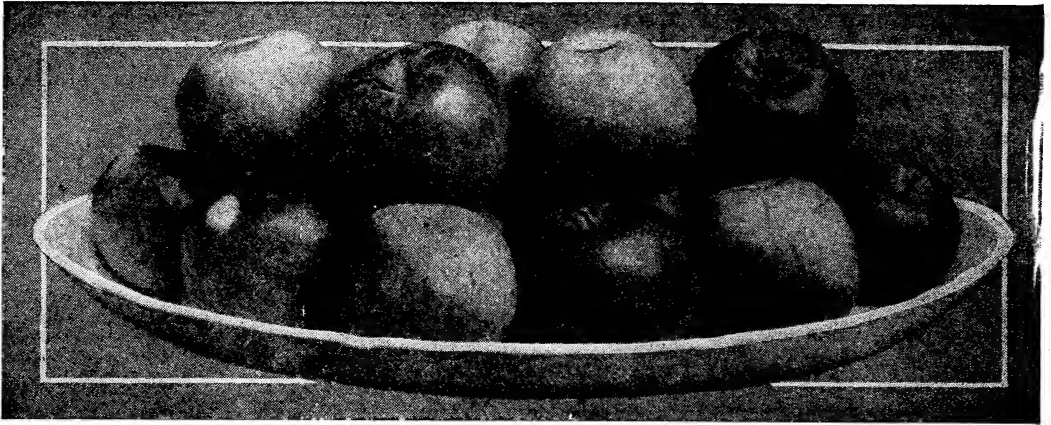
Dynamite may be used very successfully for making holes for planting trees, especially when there is hardpan under the soil. The dynamite will loosen the hard soil to a depth of six to ten feet and trees planted there will grow rapidly and not suffer with drouth or surface water.

If you receive two or more catalogs, please pass the extras to neighbors or to friends who may need them.

PREMIUM

In addition to our 10 per cent premium to pay freight we offer an additional premium of 3 per cent on orders sent in with the cash before March 1, and such orders shall have precedence in packing.

If all orders could be sent before March 15th it would be better for the customer as well as the nurserymen.



APPLES

DO YOU remember the old-fashioned cellar; brimming over in the fall with provisions for the long winter ahead. The full bins of potatoes, piles of cabbages, pumpkins and other vegetables and somewhere in the corner you would be sure to find the barrels of red and yellow cheeked apples. Those generous barrels would look like wealth today with apples selling at 5 cents apiece and \$5.00 and \$6.00 a bushel, yet why should we have to depend upon the grocer for our supply. Surely every farmer has room for enough apple trees to supply his family's needs. While fruit tree prices have advanced, they have not kept pace with the price of fruit and a good tree will return many times its cost each year.

	Each	10	100
6 to 7 feet, select 3-year trees	\$1.25	\$12.00	\$115.00
5 to 6 feet, select 3-year trees	1.00	9.50	90.00
4 to 5 feet, select 2-year trees .....	.80	7.50	70.00
3 to 4 feet, select 2-year good trees .....	.60	5.50	50.00

Summer Apples

Early Harvest—Tree healthy, vigorous and a good bearer. Fruit medium size, nearly round, somewhat flattened; surface smooth, clear, waxy yellow, rarely blushed; flesh tender, juicy, acid to sub-acid; flavor good. July.

Red Astrachan—Tree vigorous, upright, hardy and productive. Fruit medium to large; surface smooth, marbled and striped on greenish yellow; flavor acid. July and August.

Carollna Red June—Tree a moderate, upright grower; an early and abundant bearer. Fruit small to medium, oblong, surface smooth, color dark red, with white ground; flesh white, very tender, fine grained, juicy, acid. July and August.

Duchess of Oldenburg—A large, beautiful apple, roundish. Streaked red and yellow. Tender, juicy and pleasant. Tree a vigorous, fine grower and abundant bearer. Very hardy. August and September.

Sweet June—Tree is strong, upright, very productive. Fruit small to medium, round; greenish yellow; flesh white, fine grained, tender. July and August.

Yellow Transparent—A Russian apple. The tree is a hardy, upright grower; regular and early bearer, medium size. Color a rich, transparent yellow with a faint flush on sunny side; flesh melting, juicy, sub-acid. July and August.

Liveland Raspberry—Very early, medium to large. Handsome color, red and yellow. Originated in Iowa. Hardy and very productive. July and August.

Autumn Apples

Malden Blush—Medium; beautifully flushed with red; tender and pleasant; a fair grower; productive. August and September.



Delicious

Autumn Apples—Continued

Wolf River—(Wisconsin)—Very large, roundish, irregular, yellow covered with dark crimson, coarse grained, juicy. October-December.

Wealthy—(Minnesota)—Medium to large, roundish, oblate, striped bright crimson to dark solid red. A very attractive fruit, very juicy, sub-acid. September to November.

Fameuse or Snow—Medium, roundish, flattened; deep, solid red, sometimes striped; juicy, fine grained; mild sub-acid. October-November.

Estaline—Season September. A seedling of Duchess. This is one of the hardiest varieties

grown, found doing well in many parts of North Dakota. Tree is a fast spreading grower. Limbs heavily shouldered, enabling the tree to carry its immense crops of fruit. Apple medium in size and of a dark purplish-red when fully ripe. Flavor excellent. Bears generally second year and annually thereafter. The best variety known for planting on sandy soils.

Peerless—(Minnesota)—Medium to large, roundish, conical, greenish, striped with dull red, firm; sub-acid. October-January.

Other varieties: Pound Sweet, Ramsdell Sweet, Utters Red, etc.

Winter Apples

Jonathan—Medium size, yellow, nearly covered with red; a delicious dessert apple; always demands high market prices; vigorous and productive.

Northern Spy—A well known winter sort. A most delicious eating apple. Color yellow striped with red. Tree hardy and productive.

Patten's Greening—A Duchess seedling from northern Iowa. Tree very hardy and productive. Fruit full medium, olive green with some dull red stripes and splashes. Flavor pleasant, sprightly, sub-acid. A superior cooking fruit. December to February.

Ingram—A seedling of Janet. Tree more upright; fruit medium size, roundish, inclined to conical; yellow ground; striped, bright red, flesh greenish-yellow, delicate, tender, juicy, sub-acid. A late keeper.

Gano—Fruit is bright red on yellow ground, with no stripes; large; oblong, surface smooth, polished; dots minute; basin shallow, sometimes deep; eye large, cavity deep, brown in color; stem medium to long; core medium. Tree healthy, vigorous and prolific bearer. January to April.

Janet—Medium size; greenish yellow with red; excellent for all purposes; vigorous but slow grower. Very late.

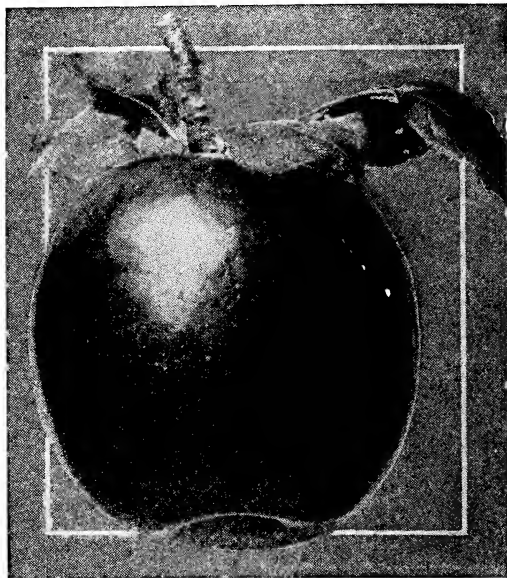
Banana—Medium size; deep yellow; has delicate banana perfume; very popular.

Ben Davis—Medium size; red striped; rather coarse grained, but great market variety; tree rarely fails to crop.

Delicious—Large, dark red; fine grained; a melting, delicious flavor; largely planted everywhere.

An Everbearing Strawberry Patch Will Return Its Cost in 90 Days.

Winter Apples—Continued



Missouri Pippin—Large; mostly red; good quality; hardy; an early bearer; good keeper.

Grimes' Golden—Tree upright and hardy; fruitful, color golden yellow when ripe; medium to large; quality sub-acid, mild and

melting; valuable in any orchard. Early winter sort.

Stayman's Winesap—Medium size; green and yellow; popular for all purposes; quick and vigorous grower.

Talman's Sweet—Medium size; pale yellow; sweet and juicy; vigorous and productive.

Winesap—Medium size; deep red; firm, crisp and juicy; popular everywhere; very productive and an early bearer.

York Imperial—Medium large; yellow, covered with bright red; a great variety for cold storage and market; tree vigorous.

Mammoth Black Twig—It is one of the most valuable and profitable apples grown. It resembles in every way the Winesap, of which it is no doubt a sport, except that it is one-third to one-half larger. The trees are also the same in habit of growth, color of bark and foliage, but the Black Twig is the stronger grower and makes a handsome tree in the nursery and orchard.

Northwestern Greening—Fruit medium to large, averaging from seven to eight ounces each and very uniform in size. Color greenish yellow, flesh juicy, firm and fine grained. Very fine quality and flavor. Tree is very hardy and a thrifty grower, an early and continuous bearer. One of the longest keepers known. January to spring.

Other sorts are Salome, Windsor, Reagan's Red or Black Ben Davis. This is better quality than Ben Davis. King David is another popular sort. We have dropped Bismark and some other sorts because they are so subject to blight.

Crab Apples

Same Prices as Apple Trees.

They are entirely hardy, and do well in any kind of soil, in the most exposed situations.

They come into bearing very early, generally the second year, and bear every year.

They are unequaled for jelly, and can be dried, cooked, canned and preserved with the skin on, thus saving work.

Florence—Large, handsome; crimson, splashed with darker red; prolific; valuable. September.

General Grant—Large, roundish oblate; yellow, with stripes of deep red, and dark red, almost black on the sunny exposures; flesh white, moderately fine grained, mild, sub-acid flavor. September and October.

Golden Beauty—A large handsome crab,

amber or golden yellow in color. This is a genuine sweet crab. Season September.

Hyslop—Tree a moderate grower making a beautiful shaped, thrifty tree; bears young; fruit large, nearly round, flattened at the ends; skin smooth, color dark, rich red on yellow ground; flavor very good.

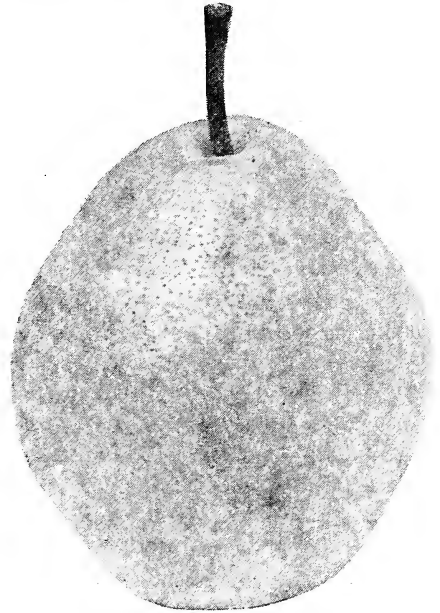
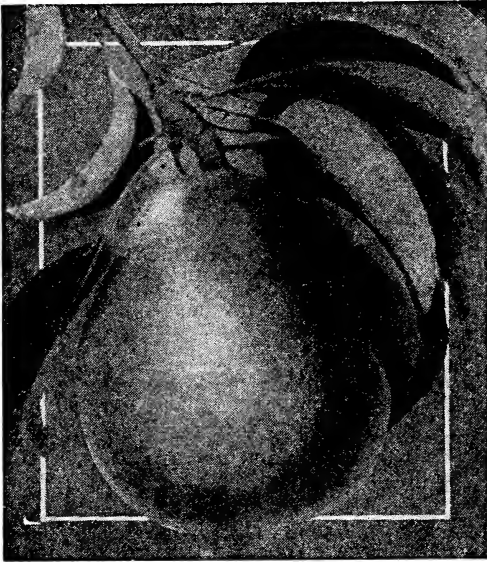
Martha—This is one of the best. The ground is bright yellow, nearly overspread with light bright red. Of good size.

Red Siberian—Medium size, red in color. An excellent crab for pickling and preserving. Tree very hardy. Comes into bearing young.

Whitney No. 20—Tree thrifty, upright grower; fruit large, skin smooth, striped and splashed with carmine; flesh firm, juicy, of pleasant flavor. One of the very best. August.

Hoed Crops or Small Fruits Grown in Young Orchards for the First 4 or 6 Years

Many people, not familiar with raising fruit, dislike to sacrifice an acre or two from their farm land for orchard purposes, their main objection being that it takes so long before the orchard bears fruit and they begin to get returns from the land. Instead, this land requires considerable extra care. It certainly would be a waste of land, if it could not be used for any other purpose. However, the entire space between the young trees may be planted to vegetables or small fruit. The proper cultivation and fertilizing of these will benefit the fruit trees also, and stimulate their growth. Unless hoed crops or small fruits are planted in an orchard, the trees are generally neglected. Grapes, currants, gooseberries, and, best of all, strawberries, may be planted between the rows of apple trees. From two to three hundred dollars an acre can be cleared from land planted to several varieties of fruits, such as currants, gooseberries and strawberries.



Seckel Pears

Pears

Plant standard pears 20 feet apart and dwarf pears 10 feet. Cut out the leaders in standard sorts and thus compel them to form bushy tops.

	Each	10	100
5 to 7 feet, standard, 2 years	\$1.25	\$11.50	\$100.00
4 to 5 feet, standard, 2 years	1.10	10.00	90.00
3 to 4 feet, standard, 2 years, each, by mail 5c more.....	.90	8.50	80.00
4 to 5 feet, dwarf, 2 years	1.00	9.50	85.00
3 to 4 feet, dwarf, 2 years, each, by mail 5c more.....	.90	8.50	80.00

Bartlett—Large size with often a beautiful blush to the sun; buttery, very juicy and highly flavored; bears early and abundantly; very popular. August.

Clapp's Favorite—Very large, yellowish green to full yellow when ripe, marbled with dull red in the sun and covered with small russet specks, vinous, melting and rich; season August.

Kieffer's Hybrid—The pear was raised from Chinese Sand Pear accidentally crossed with the Bartlett or some other kind grown near it; is an early and very prolific bearer; the fruit is of good quality, wonderfully showy, and is valuable for the table and market; it never rots at the core, and is as nearly blight proof as is possible for any pear to be. October.

"The Kieffer"—The reason there are not

many pears in the Middle West is because they do not plant Kieffers.

Duchess D'Angouleme—Very large, dull greenish yellow streaked and spotted with russet; flesh white, buttery and very juicy, with rich and very excellent flavor, on the quince order, to which stock this variety seems well adapted; it is always fine; the large and fine appearance of this fruit makes it a great favorite. September.

Seckel—Small, skin rich yellowish brown when ripe, with a dull brownish red cheek, flesh very fine grained, sweet, is exceedingly juicy, melting, buttery; the richest, highest flavored pear known. August and September.

Flemish Beauty—Is large, beautiful, juicy, melting, rich and fine; good bearer, is hardy everywhere. August and September.

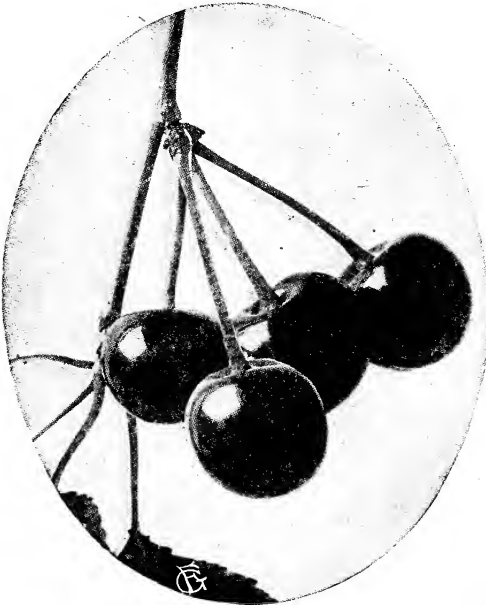
Cherries

Budded on Mahaleb or Mazzard roots and will not sprout unless planted too deep. If planted too deep the tree will start roots near the surface and sprouts will start from them. The bud should be covered about two inches below the surface. Sweet or Heart Cherries do not succeed well, but will furnish them, if wanted, at the same price as the others. Would recommend Early Richmond, Montmorency, Dyehouse, Wragg, English Morello.

	Each	10	100
They may be planted 16x16 feet.			
4 to 5 feet, good trees	\$1.25	\$12.00	\$115.00
3 to 4 feet, good roots, by mail 5c more.....	1.10	10.50	100.00
2 to 3 feet trees, by mail 5c more.....	.90	8.50	80.00

Can You Afford Not to Grow Your Own Fruit Supply?

Varieties of Cherries



Early Richmond Cherries

The earliest of the tree fruits. Trees commence bearing young and bear yearly.

Compass—Originated in Minnesota. Is a cross between the Morello Cherry and Miner Plum. Remarkably hardy and planted extensively in Minnesota and the Dakotas, where encouraging reports have been made as to hardiness and fruitfulness. Its early bearing is wonderful. One year old trees in the nursery row being covered with bloom.

Many trees fruit same year they are planted. Unsurpassed in extremely cold climates for canning.

Dyehouse—This variety partakes both of the Morello and Duke wood and fruit. A very early and sure bearer; ripens a week before Early Richmond; is of better quality and productive. Season June.

Large Montmorency—A fine large bright red cherry of the Richmond class but larger and more solid; a more upright grower, equally hardy and productive. Equal to Early Richmond in value. Ripens ten days later.

Wragg—Originated in Iowa. Medium to large in size, long stem, dark purple when fully ripe. A variety well adapted for the prairie regions of the Northwest. Appears identical in tree and fruit with English Morello, but is claimed to be a new variety. Valuable late cherry. July.

Early Richmond—Everywhere the most popular. Tree strong, thrifty grower, making a large, symmetrical head; fruit medium size, dark red, melting, juicy; sprightly acid flavor and especially valuable for cooking purposes; tree an early and abundant bearer. Season, June.

English Morello—Tree moderate grower, hardy; an early and great bearer; the most valuable of the late varieties. Fruit large, round; skin dark red, becoming nearly black when fully ripe; flesh dark red, tender, juicy and of a pleasant sub-acid flavor when fully ripe. July.

Black Tartarian—Large, juicy, rich, mild and sweet; vigorous and productive. Early.

Dwarf Rocky Mountain Cherry—May be used as an ornamental bush and also for fruit. 3 to 4 ft. trees, 60c; per 10, \$5.50; 4 to 5 ft., 75c; per 10, \$7.00.

Plums

In northern part of the state plant mostly of American varieties. They ripen up about the following order and are the leading sorts, though there are multitudes of other sorts: Milton and Wild Goose in July; Forest Garden, Wolf, Weaver, Hawkeye and Wyant in August; Stoddard, Desoto and Surprise in September.

Plant ten or twelve feet apart in thicket form to insure fertilization. Plant several varieties together. Head back in the spring, thus keeping them close headed and stocky and preventing them from breaking down when loaded with fruit. By proper assortment you may have plums from July 15 to October 15.

Plums—Special

We have five varieties of Professor Hansen's best Hybrid Plums, a cross between American Hardy Native Plums and choice European sorts. They are good growers and very hardy. They bear second year after planting. We also have Theo. Williams' best Hybrid, the Burwood Plum. Mr. Williams, who lived near Omaha, originated a great many valuable varieties of plums but we consider this one his best. Our Burwood trees came into full bearing this year and we were more than delighted with them. They bore so heavily the limbs had to be propped up and the plums themselves were large, red in color and of a mild delicious flavor.

These special sorts are becoming very popular. Do not fail to plant some of them.

		Each	10
5 to 6 feet, select trees	\$1.25	\$11.00	\$100.00
4 to 5 feet, good	1.10	10.00	95.00
3 to 4 feet, select 1 and 2-year, by mail 5c more.....	1.00	9.50	90.00

European Plums

Bradshaw—Fruit very large; dark violet red; flesh yellowish green; juicy and pleasant; productive. Vigorous. Middle of August.

German Prune—Very large, long; oval; purple, with a thick blue bloom; flesh green, firm, sweet, pleasant and separates freely from the stone. Tree bears enormous crops, hanging late; vigorous. September.

Lombard—Tree vigorous, hardy and productive; fruit of medium size, roundish, oval, slightly flattened at the ends; skin a delicate violet-red, pale in shade; flesh deep yellow, juicy and pleasant. August.

Shipper's Pride—Size large; color dark purple; flesh firm and excellent. September.

Shropshire Damson—A plum of fine quality. The flesh is amber colored, juicy and sprightly. Very productive and a valuable market variety. Freestone. September.

Tatge, "King of All Plums"—The most progressive, long lived plum known. This fine, hardy plum, of European strain, is from a seedling originated in Iowa. A fine grower and an early and profuse bearer. It has stood all the test winters of the past fifteen years and seems to be the most productive long lived plum known. Excellent in quality.

Yellow Egg—Very large; egg-shaped; excellent for cooking; good and productive; vigorous. Last of August. Splendid variety for nearby market.

We have discarded Japan Plums as they are too easily winter-killed in our climate. We advise the Burwood instead. The European varieties are also not entirely hardy in our section and we believe they will be superseded by such varieties as the Hansen, which is a cross between the European and our native hardy varieties. It is a well known fact that the productiveness of the native plums is unequalled by any European or Japanese sorts.

American Plums

Surprise—Grown from seed in Brown County, Minn., in 1886. Professor Crane-field, Madison, Wis., says: "The very best plum so far tested in our orchard." Fruit prune-shaped, dark red. Long keeper, therefore valuable for market. Ripe from September 1 to 10. Tree a thrifty, upright grower; hardy and productive. A fine tree in orchard.

Milton and Wild Goose are the earliest and ripen the last of July.



Burwood

Weaver—Large, purple with a blue bloom; very prolific; a constant and regular bearer and of good quality. Tree very hardy. August.

Wild Goose—The most popular fruit with some fruit growers. Tree a vigorous, upright grower; fruit medium to large, rich golden yellow, shaded with red; flesh yellow and juicy; flavor rich and good.

Wolf—Fruit large, a perfect freestone. As to quality we find them superb for cooking and for serving with sugar as we use peaches. Tree a good grower; hardy. August.

Wyant—Large, round, oblong, wedge shape, dark red; skin thick; peels readily; flesh firm; freestone, and of excellent quality. Native of Iowa and hardy.

Forest Garden—Large, roundish, oblong, deep red with yellow tinge, firm, sub-acid. August-September.

De Soto—Large, oval, light yellow to red, sometimes mottled, juicy, good quality; an early and regular bearer, producing large crops. September.

Stoddard—One of the largest of the native plums originated in Iowa. It is a light pinkish red color, very handsome, with a tough, sweet skin. Quality fair.

Have You Included a Few Grape Vines in Your Order?

The grape is one of the best and healthiest fruits we have. Grows in most any kind of soil that is not wet, any side hill will do for a vineyard. Those who have only a lot or two or a small garden can plant them alongside a building or fence. They will take up very little room, and if properly taken care of, will bear an abundance of fruit almost every year. They make a splendid screen for unsightly buildings, or can be trained over walls and fences, repaying many times over with healthful and refreshing fruit, their small cost and care.

Are You Looking For 100% Return on Your Money? Plant Fruit Trees.



Peaches

Peaches are being extensively planted in Nebraska and have yielded good crops. The hardest sorts of budded peaches are much harder than seedlings. It is a very common mistake to suppose that seedlings of peach or apple are harder than selected budded or grafted sorts. The quality of the fruit of such seedlings is usually very poor. We recommend as best and hardest the following sorts, which ripen nearly in the order given here: Alexander, Amsden, Hale's Early Triumph, season July; Champion, Crawford's Early, Bokara No. 3 (claimed to be the hardest peach known), season August. September sorts are Hill's Chili, Elberta, Crosby, Wright, Bailly, Beer's Smock. Clingstone sorts are Old Mixon Cling, Blood Cling, season September. The earliest sorts are clings. The Wright and Bailey are very hardy, but not as good quality as the others, and not ripe until last of September. Hardest sorts same price as others.

	Each	10
4 to 5 feet, budded sorts	\$0.80	\$7.50
3 to 4 feet, budded sorts, by mail, 5c more.....	.70	6.50

Elberta—Very large, tender and juicy; the greatest market variety.

Carman—A new, hardy rot-proof peach, almost as large and fine as Elberta; skin pale yellow with blush on sunny side; flesh almost white, tender, melting, with rich, sweet, superior flavor. By far the finest early peach in cultivation. Ships well. August. (f.)

Hale's Early—Fruit Medium size; skin clear, smooth, white, delicately marbled with bright and dark red on the sunny side; flesh very melting, juicy and high flavored. July 10th to 20th.

Champion—Beyond doubt this is the champion early peach of America. Tree and fruit buds extremely hardy—has stood 18

degrees below zero and produced a full crop the following summer. Fruit often ten inches in circumference; quality A-1; a remarkably good shipper. August.

Bokara—The best of Prof. Budd's importations from Bokara; said to be the hardest peach grown. Large, fine quality, immensely productive. Last of August. (f.)

Heath's Cling—Large, luscious but rather dry; tree hardy and productive.

Crosby—Medium size, orange; a good tree; very hardy.

Crawford's Early—Large, yellow; very popular; vigorous and productive.

Crawford's Late—Large, yellow; flesh stained; very good; hardy and productive.

Apricots

Apricots are usually harder than peach trees, particularly the budded Russian sorts. Russian sorts: Alexander, Alexis, Gibb, J. L. Budd; season July 1 to August 1. Other sorts are Harris, Early Golden and Superb.

	Each	10
5 to 6 feet, 3-year.....	\$1.00	\$9.50
4 to 5 feet, 2-year.....	.90	8.50
3 to 4 feet, 1 and 2-year, by mail, 5c more.....	.75	7.00

Russian Apricot Seedlings, 5c less on each grade.

Nectarines

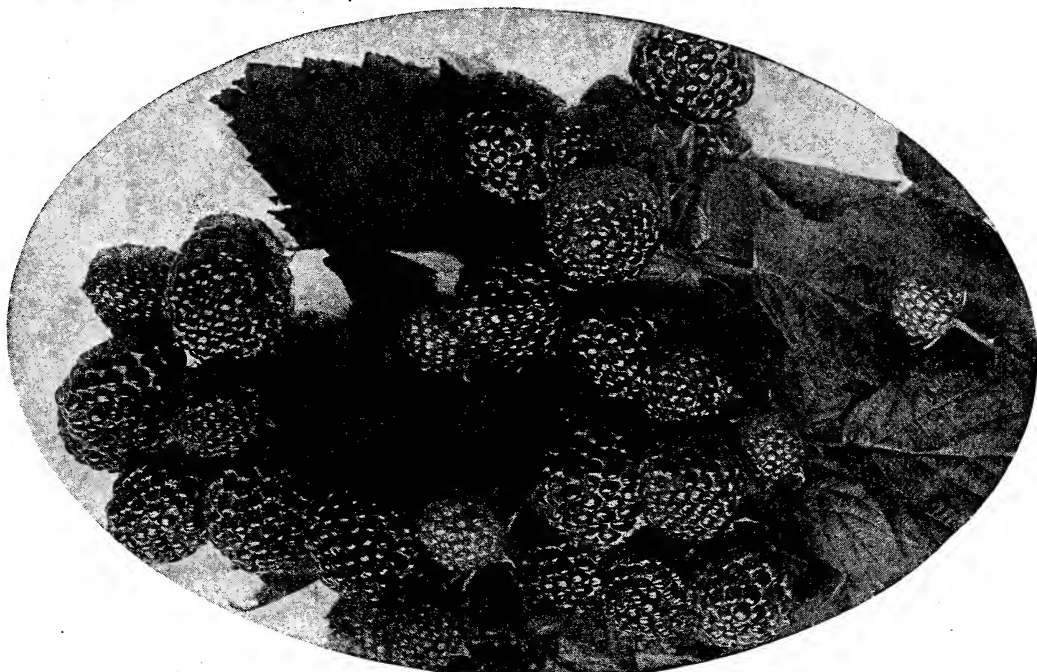
Same price as Apricots.

Quinces

Quinces are a very desirable fruit and should be grown as far north as Nebraska. Plant as close as plums.

	Each	10
4 to 5 feet.....	\$1.00	\$9.50
3 to 4 feet.....	.90	8.50

If Interested in Bargains, Turn to the Strawberry Section.



Cumberland Raspberry

Currants

Currants and Gooseberries in their wild state grow in moist places, and we can best supply this natural demand by planting in rich soil and by mulching and manuring well. Ashes may also be used freely about them. Shelter them as much as possible from the south wind. Plant 4 to 5 feet apart. Standard sorts: Cherry, White Grape, Versailles, Black Naples, etc.

	Each	10
No. 1 strong 2-year plants	\$0.45	\$4.00
No. 1 1-year plants	.35	3.00
Fay's Prolific, Pomona, Red Cross and Wilder, 2-year plants	.45	4.00
No. 1 1-year plants	.35	3.00

Gooseberries

Plant in rich soil, manure once a year; prune thoroughly every year.	Each	10
Houghton, red, reliable old sort, berry small, surest bearer, 2-yr., extra heavy.	\$0.45	\$4.00
Downing, green, large berry; one of the best, 2-year.	.45	4.00
Oregon Champion, a prolific western sort. Does well in Nebraska.		

Currants and Gooseberries sent by mail 15c extra per 10, 1-year plants 10c less.

Raspberries

Raspberries are a most delicious fruit, both for eating raw and for canning. They are hardy and easily grown and also find a ready sale at good prices commercially. We have never been able to completely supply our home market demand for this fruit. We have had plenty of moisture this fall and will have an unusually fine supply of plants of both the red and black varieties. Plant two feet by six. Pinch back black caps first year when 1 to 1½ feet high.

Do not expect a 100 per cent in transplanting raspberries, as you will be disappointed. We consider a 50 per cent stand good in nursery planting. Vacancies can soon be filled out with your own plants.

Black Cap Varieties are as follows:

	10	100
Plum Farmer, a new, large, black sort, which we find is very hardy	\$0.75	\$6.00
Kansas, medium season, very hardy, large, productive	.75	6.00
Nemaha, latest in season, very productive	.75	6.00
Cumberland, new sort, largest raspberry grown; canes strong and hardy; medium	.75	6.00

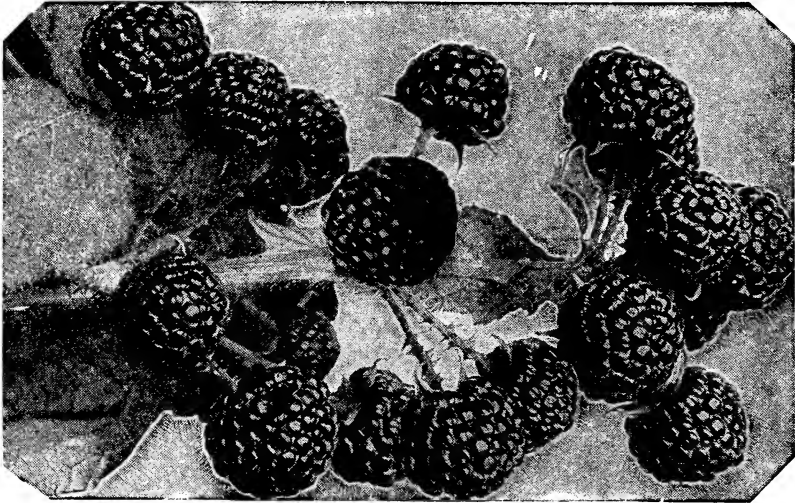
Red Cap sorts that root from tip:

Haymaker and Cardinal Red and Columbian; strong growers; very large berry; hardy	.75	6.00
--	-----	------

Red Cap sorts that sucker:

Turner, well known; productive	.75	6.00
Louden, best red sort; very large, hardy; very productive	.75	6.00

Why Be Satisfied with Stale, Half-Spoiled Fruit? Pick It Fresh From the Vines.



St. Regis Everbearing Raspberry

This is a red raspberry which will continue to bear throughout the summer if given sufficient moisture. It is bright red in color and of delicious flavor. It has borne here as late as October 7. Prices, each, 10c; per 10, postpaid, 75c; per 25, postpaid, \$1.60; per 100, \$6.00.

Blackberries and Dewberries

We picked a bumper crop from our blackberry vines this season, and if you could have tasted the big, delicious berries am sure you would want some in your own garden. They grow well planted along fences, where they utilize waste ground and serve as an added barrier to trespassers.

Plant 3 to 7 feet. Pinch or cut new growth of Blackberries back when 2 feet high. Treat suckers of Blackberries and Red Raspberries between the rows as weeds and cut them off once or twice in the spring. We can furnish other sorts, but do not recommend them.

	Each	10	100
Snyder, hardiest of all Blackberries; excellent quality.....	\$0.10	\$0.75	\$6.00
Stone's Hardy, very hardy, good bearer, good quality.....	.10	.75	6.00

Lucretia Dewberry—Largest and best of all Dewberries. The Lucretia Dewberry is becoming more popular every year. It stands drouth remarkably well. Cover plants during winter and be sure of a crop. We give strong roots

	.10	.75	6.00
--	-----	-----	------

We drop the Loganberry and Strawberry-Raspberry from our list. It is a waste of money and labor to try to grow them here.

Improved Dwarf Juneberries

The Juneberry is a delicious little berry that deserves to be more widely planted. It is perfectly hardy, and not affected by drouth. Have friend wife add some to the cherries when canning and she will never leave them out again. It is a good ornamental bush. It will do well in all parts of the state, and all should have it.

	Each	10	100
18 to 24 inches, bearing size	\$0.20	\$1.50	\$12.50
10 to 18 inches .....	.15	1.25	10.00

Can send small size by mail at 10 cents extra per 10.

Elderberries

A well known bush which bears a fine fruit for pies or wine or jelly. Price, 20c each; 10 for \$1.50. Parcel post, 23c each.

Hazel Nuts or Filberts

Plants 18 to 24 inches, each, 15c; per 10, \$1.00; per 100, \$8.00. They grow nicely and soon increase. 10 by mail, postpaid.

Asparagus

This deserves to be ranked among the best early vegetables, as it satisfies the longing for something from the garden before the other vegetables are ready for use. A bed of asparagus, once established, requires very little care and never needs renewing.

Plant in rich soil, 2 feet apart, in rows. Set roots 6 inches below the surface, covering with 3 inches of soil; fill in the first season while cultivating.

Conover's Collossal and Palmetto are the best sorts. 2-year-old, per 10 (by mail), 30c; per 100, \$2.00. Parcel Post, 25c per 100 extra. 1-year plants, per 100, \$1.50. Parcel post 20c extra.

Rhubarb or Pie Plant

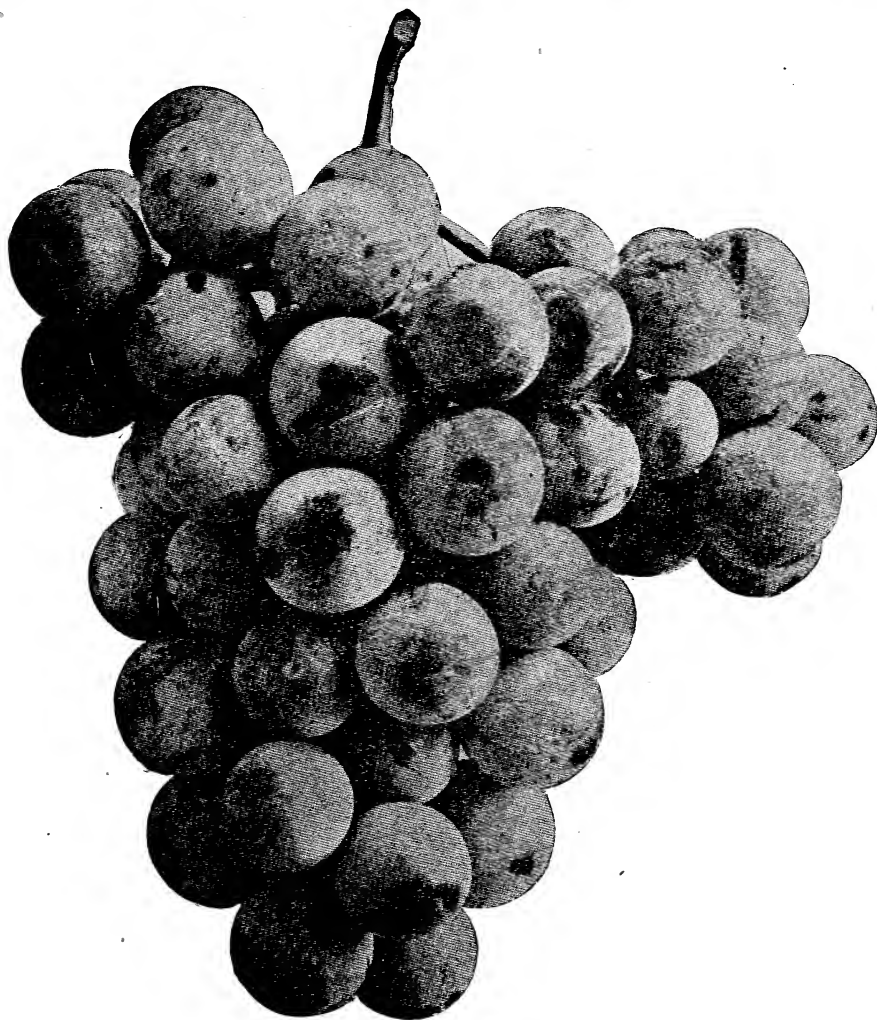
Owing to the scarcity and high price of all fruit the last few years this old favorite has become increasingly popular, for the housewife has learned that it will combine with practically any fruit, giving increased bulk without impairing the flavor. Make a good, deep, very rich bed, plant a few plants and you will have rhubarb for a lifetime.

	Each	10	100
Linneus, medium size, tender	\$0.15	\$1.20	\$10.00
Giant, very large .....	.15	1.20	10.00

Horseradish

	10	100
By mail.....	\$0.60	\$4.00

HIMALAYA BERRY. We have tried it and consider it worthless.

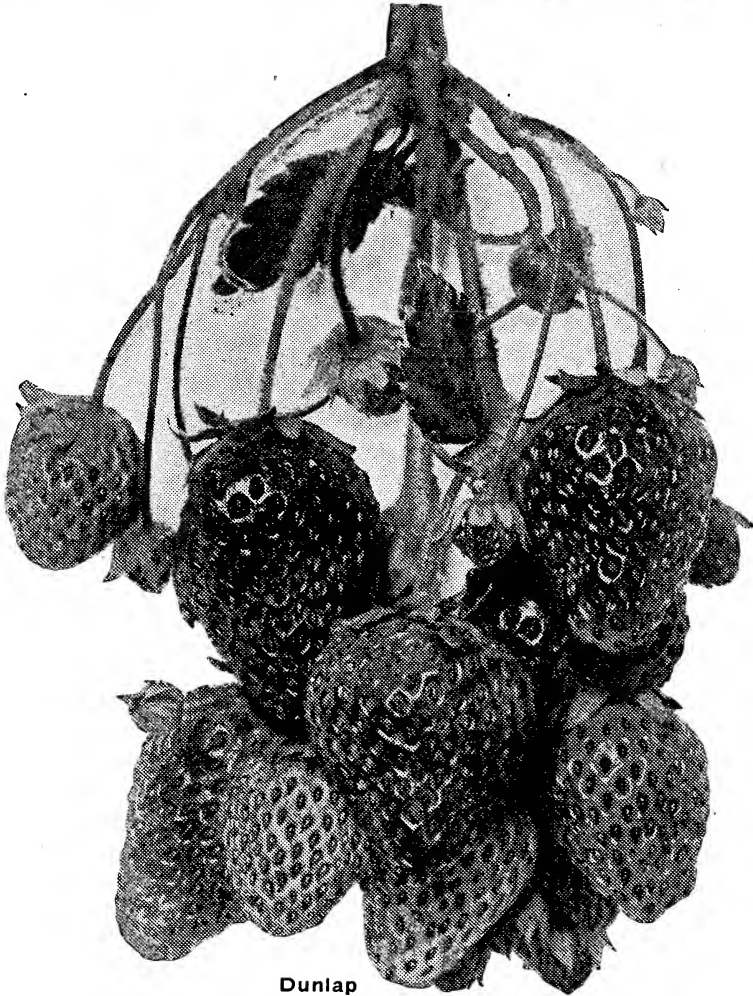


Grapes

Grapes should be pruned in November and younger vines taken from the trellis and covered with mulching. There has been an acute shortage of grapevines throughout the country for the past two years, and for this reason we do not list as many varieties as formerly, but will give you the very best selection it is possible to obtain.

	Each	10	100
Concord—Well known, 2-year extra heavy vines.....	\$0.35	\$3.20	\$30.00
Concord—1-year, No. 1 .....	.25	2.20	20.00
Worden and Moore's Early—Seedlings of Concord; larger, better Quality; one week to 10 days earlier; hardy as Concord. 1-year, No. 1 .....	.35	3.20	.....
Elvira, Golden Pockington, Niagara—Best white, hardy, poplar; very productive, 2-year .....	.35	3.20	30.00
1-year .....	.30	2.75	.....
Champion—Black, very early, very hardy and very productive, 2-year .....	.35	3.20	30.00
Agawam, Brighton, Wyoming Red—Best red sorts, fine quality, very productive, 2-year, No. 1.....	.35	3.20	30.00
Campbell's Early—A new seedling of Concord; black, very large, both bunch and berry; fine quality, very early, strong grower, hardy; superior to Concord; 1-year, No. 1.....	.35	3.20	.....

By mail any of the sorts, 15 cents extra per dozen for 1-year vines. Write for prices on other sorts.



Dunlap

Strawberries

We have had, on the whole, a very favorable season for the growth of strawberry plants, and we will have a fine stand of both common and everbearing sorts from which to supply your needs. The vines did not set so many plants as in some years, so consequently the new plants are extra strong and heavy and I feel sure will please you. We have narrowed down our list of varieties to those which have proved best suited to this section and most profitable to the average grower.

We have been growing strawberry plants ever since we came to Nebraska in 1880, and have tested out many hundreds of varieties in that time. Many of these were highly praised in the East, but we found them unsuited to Nebraska, and this is one of the main reasons why you should not send a great distance away for strawberry plants or other nursery stock. We offer you a selection of varieties that is tried and tested, and we feel sure will give satisfaction.

Strawberries are listed as pistillate (P) or staminate (S).

The blossoms are either perfect or imperfect. The imperfect are called pistillate, because destitute of stamens containing pollen, and have only pistils to receive the pollen from a staminate sort. The pistillate sorts will be marked (P) in our list, and such sorts need a staminate variety marked (S) near them or in a parallel row. Remember the staminate or fertile sorts will bear alone, but the pistillate sorts will not. We usually plant one row of staminate to two of pistillate.

Packing and Shipping—We use great care in packing, so that plants will reach destination in first-class condition and that plants shall be true to name and carefully labeled. If shipments are made late in the season and weather warm they should be expressed. Early in the season they may be shipped by freight. When plants are bought near home the express charges will be at least one dollar per thousand less than charges on shipments from the East, and risk of plants heating in transit is not half so great.

Parcel Post—We can send plants my mail postpaid that are bought at the rate of twenty-five, but if a hundred is to be sent add 10 cents for postage, within 150 miles; 300 miles to 600 miles, 15 cents; over 600 miles, 20 cents.

All Strawberries Listed We Have Have Tried and Know Them to Be Good

When the plants are received dip the roots only in water or thin mud and lay them loosely in a cool cellar or heel them in in a shady place, spreading each bunch to occupy one or two feet of the drill, packing dirt firmly about the roots, but leaving tops uncovered. Water them often until ready to plant. If so treated they will be in better condition to replant than if planted on arrival if the weather is dry.

We charge double price for plants in August and September, or \$2.50 per 100 for standard sorts.

Our plants are dug fresh as ordered and not handled by two or more firms before you get them. We dig the whole row, thus getting the strong plants near the center of the row.

Plant in rows as wide apart as corn rows and have the plants about 15 inches apart in the row, requiring about 10,000 plants for an acre, or 62 plants per square rod.

In planting have the crowns even with the pressed surface of the ground and press the soil firmly about the roots, which should not be bunched together in planting. Cultivate them every week. Tolerate no weeds. Pinch off all fruit stems first year. Do not allow rows to spread more than 18 to 24 inches wide, and cut all runners that reach beyond that limit. It is a great mistake to let them grow too thickly, like grass.

Spray your plants with Bordeaux to prevent rust.

To save your berries from late frosts turn the mulching over on the plants and blossoms till danger is past. After first crop of fruit is picked trim your rows down with plow or spade to ten inches and let runners start new plants on the edge of the plowed space. Cover with mulching from November 15th to December 1st, and rake off into space between rows when plants begin to grow in the spring. If for any cause you do not get a good stand of plants, write us as early as you know it, and we will help you out with more plants free of charge if we are to blame for poor condition of them, or will not charge more than half price. Can ship plants till the 20th of May. Lime dust made by slacking fresh lime with strong lye water and sifted on strawberry or vegetable plants when dew is on is an excellent remedy for insects and beneficial to the plant. A little flour added to the lime will make it stick a long time. Can add paris green if needed. We have more varieties than we are listing; only catalog those we have a surplus of.

PRICES OF LEADING STANDARD SORTS

In giving the order for 1,000 or more, not less than 200 of a sort should be selected.

	25	100	1,000
Dunlap (S) —At the experiment station in Illinois it was pronounced the best for three years among eighty-two other varieties. We have great confidence in this sort. It has a fine berry, is prolific; stands drouth, heat and cold, and transplants easily. There is danger of it matting together too thickly in the row. The leading sort now			
	.50	1.50	8.00
Gibson (S) —Recommended as one of the best varieties under cultivation; very productive of large berries. The Gibson is a strong, healthy plant			
	.50	1.50	8.00
Warfield No. 2 (P) —Early and late; very productive; good shipper, good quality; our leading sort; more extensively planted than any other sort except Dunlap. We have not found any sort that will surpass the Warfield in productiveness or quality of fruit. It will not stand drouth as well as some other sorts.			
	.50	1.50	8.00

DR. BURRILL (S)

This variety is strongly staminate, with a long blooming season, making it an especially good pollenizer for pistillate sorts. In plant growth it is remarkably strong and healthy, with very deep root system, making it a great drouth resister. Its foliage is large and brilliant dark green, very tough and resistant to disease.

It will not do its best in fruit, if allowed to set too many plants and we advise cutting runners freely.

	25	100	1,000
Prices	\$0.50	\$1.50	\$8.00

KELLOGG'S PRIZE (P)

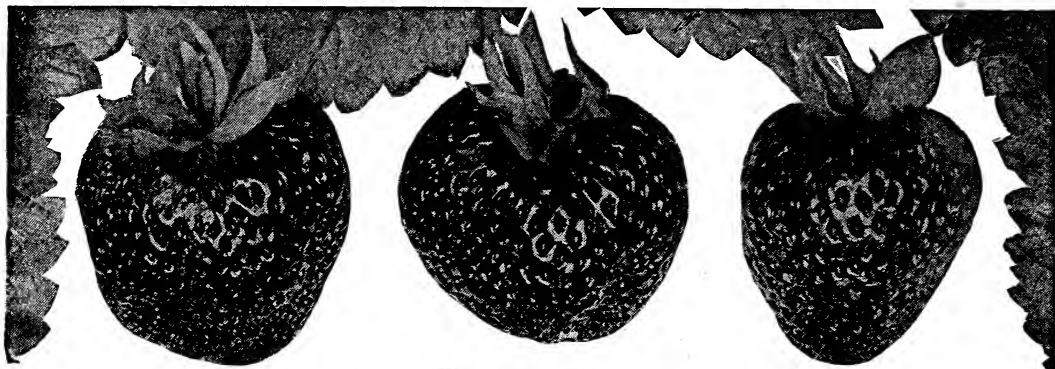
This variety is a most worthy variety and one that is steadily growing in popularity. Season very late. Should be properly mated with the very late varieties. In plant growth it is fine, and produces heavily of wonderful large berries that are uniform in size and color when properly pollenized.

	25	100	1,000
Prices	\$0.50	\$1.50	\$8.00

KELLOGG'S PREMIER (S) Early

The Premier is a strong pollenizer, and plants grow large and root deeply. It succeeds in all climates, and is wonderfully productive of large, beautiful formed deep red berries of the very finest quality. The berries are ideal for canning and shipping to long distant markets.

	25	100	1,000
Prices	\$0.50	\$1.50	\$8.00



The Progressive

Everbearing Strawberries

What lingering doubts may have been felt as to the practical value of this new race of strawberries are rapidly vanishing in the light of experience. There is now scarcely a discordant note in the general praise of their qualities for the home garden, and the developments of the present season indicate a greater value for the market garden than had before seemed probable. They have been on trial over a wide territory for about six years and the following points clearly demonstrated.

1st. Extreme health of foliage. Nothing approaching it has been exhibited by any of the old line varieties. This is especially true of the Progressive which scarcely shows a rusted leaf while other varieties planted near it may be badly affected. All strawberry growers know that healthy foliage means capacity for heavy fruiting.

2nd. Extreme hardiness of plant. Even the plants that by accident may have been left uncovered along the rows generally come through the winter in good condition.

3rd. The plants produce a good crop the season they are set. The planter does not have to wait a year for returns; really only a few weeks. This enlarges the opportunity of tenant farmers, and those who must have fruit at once.

4th. They are the only early strawberry. Affords a good picking a week before the first early varieties of the old kind.

5th. The crop they bear in June compares well with the old varieties, especially in unfavorable seasons where frost or heat cuts short the main crop.

6th. The quality is simply exquisite, far sweeter than the standard kinds that we have been growing for twenty years. In this matter the Progressive is decidedly at the head.

Progressive—Plant much like Dunlap, strong, healthy and very hardy; good plant maker. Fruit good medium size, dark red inside and out; blossoms strongly staminate; every bloom makes a perfect berry; bloom and fruit well protected by the foliage, a most valuable feature, as it takes hard freezing to injure the fruit. Progressive is the most perpetual, giving good pickings for over three months in the fall when the weather is favorable. Progressive fruits alike on the new as well as old plants; nothing unusual to see bloom and berries on the new plants even before they take root. We regard Progressive as our most valuable Fall-bearing Strawberry.

Superb (S)—Originated by Mr. Samuel Cooper of New York from whom we obtained our plants of this variety. The fruit is large, dark red, glossy, firm and of extra good quality. It is widely advertised by Michigan growers as best of all the everbearing sorts. We find that it is not equal to Progressive for productiveness the first year, as Superb only bears fruit on the parent plant the first year, while the other sorts also bear on the runner plants, which makes an important difference in the yield the first year. It is claimed they excel in yield the second year. Last spring the Superb yielded more fruit of superior quality than the common sorts.

Peerless is a new sort we offer. We obtained them from Mr. Samuel Cooper of New York, who was the discoverer of the first Everbearing Strawberry in 1909.

The berries are handsome and larger in size than other everbearing sorts. Are nearly equal to Progressive in productiveness. The plants are large, healthy and free from rust.

We consider this a most valuable berry. Last spring it out-bore the Dunlap and the berries lasted a week later than the Progressive.

Planting—If planted in the garden, plant 1 by 3 feet. Pick off all fruit stems until August 1st, to allow the plant to become well rooted and established. Early runners may be planted by putting some soil on the joint where the leaf starts. One year plants, after bearing in June, should be treated the same as other sorts. Mow off the tops, narrow down the rows and cultivate between them. Would advise planting a new patch each year. Some of the Progressive plants set too many fruit stems and these should be thinned out.

Prices of everbearing plants:

	Mail Doz.	Mail 25	Mail 50	Mail 100	Exp. 1000
Progressive	\$0.50	\$0.75	\$1.10	\$2.00	\$15.00
Superb .....	.50	.75	1.10	2.00	15.00
Peerless .....	.75	1.00	1.30	2.50	.....



Weeping Elm

Shade and Ornamental Trees

Planting shade trees around your home not only adds to its beauty, but has a dollars and cents value also, as you will discover if you ever wish to sell. No one willingly chooses a bare and treeless home in buying.

These trees have been transplanted and are well rooted.

ASH—		Each	10	100
6 to 8 feet, select	.....	\$0.75	\$7.00	\$60.00
5 to 6 feet	.....	.60	5.00	45.00
4 to 5 feet	.....	.30	2.50	22.00
3 to 4 feet	.....	.10	.60	5.00
2 to 3 feet	\$20.00 per 1000	.....	.....	3.00
18 to 24 inches,	15.00 per 1000	.....	.....	1.50
12 to 18 inches,	10.00 per 1000	.....	.....	.....

BOX ELDER—				
5 to 6 feet	.....	.60	5.00	45.00
4 to 5 feet	.....	.35	3.00	25.00
3 to 4 feet	.....	.15	1.00	9.00
2 to 3 feet	\$20.00 per 1000	.....	.....	.....
12 to 18-inch seedlings,	15.00 per 1000.	.....	.....	.....
6 to 10-inch seedlings,	10.00 per 1000.	.....	.....	.....

COTTONWOOD—				
5 to 6 feet	.....	.10	.80	7.00
4 to 5 feet	.....	.08	.60	5.00
3 to 4 feet, \$12.00 per 1000	.....	.50	.30	2.00
2 to 3 feet, 10.00 per 1000	.....	.02	.20	1.50
18 to 24 inches, \$6.00 per 1000.	.....	.....	.....	.....
12 to 18 inches, 4.00 per 1000.	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 to 12 inches, 3.00 per 1000.	.....	.....	.....	.....

HARDY CATALPA—		Each	10	100	1000
6 to 8 feet	.....	\$0.60	\$5.50	.....	.....
5 to 6 feet	.....	.45	4.00	.....	.....
4 to 5 feet	.....	.35	3.00	.....	.....
Seedlings, 18 to 24 inches.....	.....	.....	.....	\$2.00	\$15.00
Seedlings, 12 to 18 inches.....	.....	.....	.....	1.50	10.00

The trees grown from Northern seed are much harder than those propagated from Southern seed.

Catalpa Bungel is a remarkable, dense, round-headed, umbrella topped tree. Price, 5 to 6 feet, \$1.50. Have proved hardy here.

ELM—	Each	10	100
8 to 10 feet, select, nursery grown	\$1.00	\$9.00	\$85.00
6 to 8 feet, select, nursery grown	.75	7.00	65.00
5 to 6 feet, select, nursery grown	.60	5.00	45.00
4 to 5 feet, select, nursery grown	.40	3.50	30.00
3 to 4 feet, select, nursery grown	.15	1.00	8.00
2 to 3 feet, select, nursery grown	...	.75	5.00
18 to 24 inches, \$20.00 per 1000	...	...	2.50
12 to 18 inches, 15.00 per 1000	...	...	2.00
6 to 12 inches, 8.00 per 1000.	...	...	...

CAROLINA POPLAR—

10 to 12 feet	1.00	9.00	....
8 to 10 feet	.75	7.00	60.00
6 to 8 feet	.50	4.50	40.00
5 to 6 feet	.35	3.00	25.00
4 to 5 feet	.20	1.50	12.00
3 to 4 feet	.10	.75	7.00
2 to 3 feet	...	.60	5.00
18 to 24 inches	...	...	3.50

NORWAY POPLAR OR SUDDEN SAWLOG—Claimed to make a tree 2 feet in diameter in 16 years, yet it is stronger and more durable than the Carolina Poplar.

8 to 10 feet	.75	7.00	....
6 to 8 feet	.50	4.50	40.00
5 to 6 feet	.35	3.00	25.00
4 to 5 feet	.20	1.50	12.00
3 to 4 feet	.10	.75	5.00

SOFT MAPLE—

8 to 10 feet, select	\$1.00	9.00	85.00
6 to 8 feet, select	.75	7.00	65.00
5 to 6 feet, select	.50	4.50	40.00
4 to 5 feet, select	.25	2.20	25.00
3 to 4 feet, select	.10	.75	7.00
2 to 3 feet	...	.70	6.00
12 to 18 inches, \$15.00 per 1000	...	...	...
18 to 24 inches, 20.00 per 1000	...	...	2.50
6 to 12 inches, 10.00 per 1000.	...	...	...

Maple Seedlings are very scarce this year but will furnish if possible.

SUGAR MAPLE—

5 to 6 feet	\$1.00	9.00	....
6 to 8 feet	1.25	12.00	....
8 to 10 feet	1.50	...	....

NORWAY MAPLE—

6 to 8 feet	1.25	12.00
-------------	------	-------	------

RUSSIAN MULBERRY—

6 to 8 feet, select	.75	7.00	....
5 to 6 feet, select	.45	4.00	35.00
4 to 5 feet, select	.30	2.50	22.50
3 to 4 feet, select	.15	1.25	8.00
2 to 3 feet	.10	.75	5.00
18 to 24 inches, \$35.00 per 1000	...	.25	2.00
12 to 18 inches, 20.00 per 1000	...	...	1.25
6 to 12 inches, 15.00 per 1000	...	...	.75
6 to 12 inches, 8.00 per 1000	...	...	...

Russian Mulberry is as lasting for posts as Red Cedar.

SYCAMORE—

6 to 8 feet	1.00	9.00	....
5 to 6 feet	.75	7.00	....

LINDEN, AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN—

6 to 8 feet	1.25	12.00	....
5 to 6 feet	1.00	9.00	....

HACKBERRY—

5 to 6 feet	1.00	9.00	....
4 to 5 feet	.75	7.00	....

HONEY LOCUST—

Seedlings, 12 to 18 inches, \$15.00 per 1000	...	...	...
Seedlings, 6 to 12 inches, 8.00 per 1000	...	...	...

BLACK LOCUST—

Seedlings, 12 to 18 inches, \$15.00 per 1000
--	-----	-----	-----

THORNLESS HONEY LOCUST—

5 to 6 feet	\$0.75	\$7.00
-------------	--------	--------	------

MOUNTAIN ASH—

European, 5 to 6 feet	.75	....	....
European, 4 to 5 feet	.65	....	....

A House or Auto Starts to Depreciate as Soon as Bought. Trees Grow More Valuable with Age.

RED BUD OR JUDAS TREE—	Each	10	100
4 to 5 feet.....	\$1.00	\$....	\$.....
HORSE CHESTNUT—			
5 to 6 feet.....	\$1.25	....	....
AMERICAN SWEET CHESTNUT—			
5 to 6 feet.....	.75	7.00	....
4 to 5 feet.....	.65	6.00	....
WHITE BIRCH—			
Common, 6 to 8 feet.....	1.25	12.00	....
Common, 5 to 6 feet.....	1.00	9.00	....
Common, 4 to 5 feet.....	.75	7.00	....
Weeping, 6 to 8 feet.....	1.75	....	....
Weeping, 5 to 6 feet.....	1.50	....	....
OAK TREES—			
Pin or Red Oak, 5 to 6 feet.....	1.50	....	....
WEeping WILLOW—			
Wisconsin, 5 to 6 feet.....	.60	5.00	....
Wisconsin, 4 to 5 feet.....	.50	4.50	....
WEeping MULBERRY—			
2-year heads, extra fine specimens	2.50	....	....
1-year heads	2.00	....	....
WEeping ELM—			
1-year heads	2.00	....	....
WEeping MOUNTAIN ASH—			
1-year heads	2.00	....	....
RUSSIAN OLIVE—			
4 to 5 feet, fragrant bloom .....	.75	7.00	....
3 to 4 feet, very hardy, silver foliage .....	.60	5.50	....
2 to 3 feet .....	.40	3.50	....
BLACK WALNUT—			
4 to 5 feet.....	.60	5.50	....
5 to 6 feet.....	.75	7.00	....
Seedlings, 12 to 18 inches.....	....	....	3.50
LARCH, EUROPEAN—			
3 to 4 feet.....	1.00	....	....
2 to 3 feet.....	.75	....	....
BUTTERNUT, OR WHITE WALNUT—			
4 to 5 feet.....	.90	8.00	....
3 to 4 feet.....	.65	6.00	....
All the above named trees are nursery grown and transplanted.			
	10	100	1000
NORWAY POPLAR CUTTINGS.....	...	\$0.50	\$4.00
WILLOW CUTTINGS, GRAY OR WEeping WILLOW.....	...	.50	3.50
OSAGE ORANGE, 1-year, 12 to 18 inches.....	...	1.50	12.00
HEDGING—	Each	10	100
Japan Quince, 12 to 18 inches.....	...	\$2.50	\$20.00
Spirea Van Houttei, 12 to 18 inches.....	...	2.00	15.00
18 to 24 inches.....	...	2.25	18.00
THUNGBERG'S BARBERRY, 12 to 18 inches.....	...	2.25	20.00
PRIVET, AMOUR RIVER NORTH—			
12 to 18 inches .....	...	2.00	15.00
18 to 24 inches .....	...	2.25	20.00
3 to 4 feet .....	...	3.50	32.50
2 to 3 feet .....	...	3.00	28.00
Amour Privet is hardy. California Privet is not.			

Select Evergreens

Evergreens should be planted in the spring when sap is starting new growth. We handle transplanted trees, which are much safer to transplant than seedlings. Western grown evergreens succeed much better than Eastern trees, as our atmosphere has much less moisture than that of the East. Roots should not get dry for a moment on account of the resinous nature of the sap. Dip the roots in mud thick enough to adhere, and settle good soil about the roots with water. Leave surface about tree, basin shape to hold water and mulching. Water thoroughly, but not too often, till November. The Black Hills Spruce and Ponderosa Pine, and the Colorado Evergreens are all succeeding well. The Jack Pine is doing remarkably well on the government reservations in this state. It transplants with very little loss. We recommend it for windbreaks instead of cedars. Scotch and Austrian Pines are excellent for windbreaks and stand drouth. White Pine transplants nicely, and is handsomest of the pines, but will not stand extreme drouth.

Our Black Hills Spruce are as blue and handsome as the Colorado Blue Spruce.

	Each	10	100
JACK PINE—			
2 to 3 feet	\$0.65	\$6.00	\$50.00
3 to 4 feet .....	.80	7.50	.....
18 to 24 inches, nice trees .....	.55	5.00	45.00
12 to 18 inches .....	.40	3.50	30.00
PONDEROSA OR BULL PINE—			
2 to 3 feet	1.00	9.00	.....
18 to 24 inches .....	.75	7.00	.....
12 to 18 inches .....	.60	5.50	.....
AUSTRIAN PINE—			
12 to 18 inches .....	.50	4.50	.....
18 to 24 inches .....	.75	7.00	.....
2 to 3 feet	1.00	9.00	85.00
SCOTCH PINE—			
2 to 3 feet	1.00	9.00	.....
18 to 24 inches .....	.75	7.00	.....
12 to 18 inches .....	.50	4.50	40.00
BLACK HILLS SPRUCE—			
12 to 18 inches .....	.75	7.00	.....
18 to 24 inches	1.00	9.00	.....
2 to 3 feet	1.25	11.00	.....
NORWAY SPRUCE—			
12 to 18 inches .....	.50	4.50	40.00
18 to 24 inches .....	.75	6.50	60.00
2 to 3 feet	1.00	9.00	.....
AMERICAN A. VITAE—			
18 to 24 inches .....	.75	7.00	.....
12 to 18 inches .....	.60	5.50	.....
PYRAMIDAL A. VITAE—			
18 to 24 inches	1.00	9.00	.....
Balling and Burlapping, 25 cents extra on 2 to 3-foot trees.			
COLORADO BLUE SELECT SHINERS			
2 to 2½ feet	\$3.50	.....	.....
18 to 24 inches	3.00	.....	.....
12 to 18 inches	2.50	.....	.....
Be sure to include some of these beautiful spruces when selecting ornamental trees for the lawn.			
DOUGLAS SPRUCE—			
2 to 3 feet, very choice	\$1.25	\$12.00	.....

Platte Valley Cedars

Owing to the insistent demand we will again offer Platte Valley cedar seedlings for sale. We quit propagating them on account of the cedar rust affecting certain kinds of apple trees, causing rust on the foliage. However, the cedars which grow wild along the Platte River do not seem to be affected, so will supply you this spring with fresh dug, native cedar seedlings. We will take up as many as possible with the earth on the roots, so they will be practically sure to grow. If the river is very high in the spring we may be delayed in getting them out and not able to ship as early as other stock. Prices with soil on roots:

	Each	10	100
6 to 12-inch seedlings	\$0.35	\$3.00	\$25.00
12 to 18-inch seedlings .....	.40	3.50	30.00
18 to 24-inch seedlings .....	.50	4.50	40.00
2 to 3-foot seedlings .....	.60	5.50	50.00

Without soil on the roots 25 per cent less.

We dig these fresh and use the utmost care in handling and packing, but cannot give any guarantee or replace offer with them.

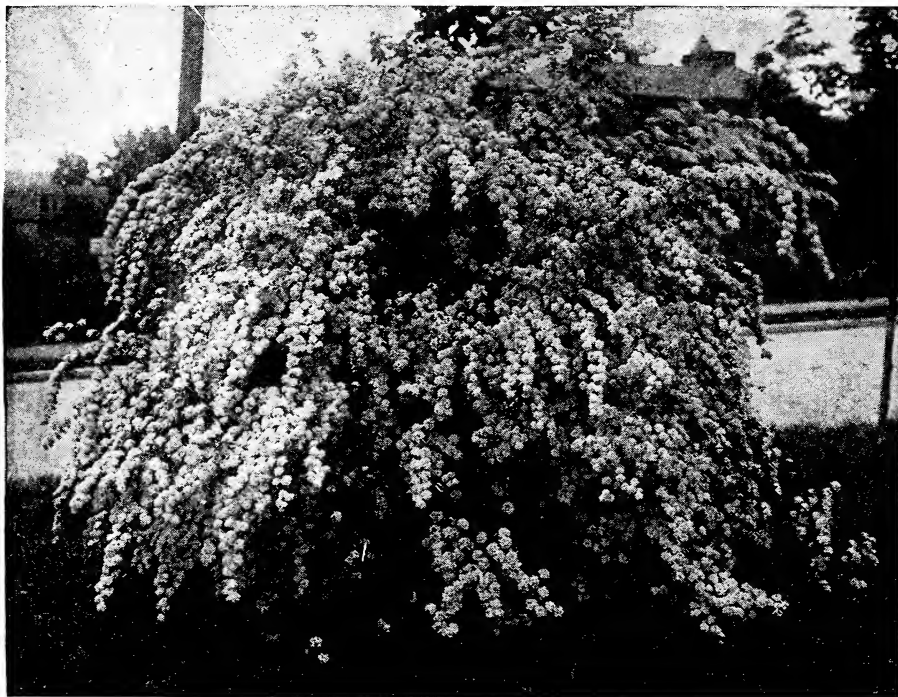
Ornamental Shrubs

We believe there is no house so poor and unpretentious that it cannot be made to look cheery and homelike by the planting about it of trees, shrubs and vines, and no house so magnificent that it does not need the softening touch of flowers about it. We know the busy housewives all love flowers, but we also appreciate the fact that they do not have the time to give to tender plants that require much care. For this reason we are giving below a list of perfectly hardy shrubs that once planted and established in good soil require no more care and bloom not one season, but year after year. Surely a few dollars is not too much to invest in something that will give you pleasure for a lifetime.

Can send smaller sizes by mail at same price.

	Each	Dox.
Althea, Rose of Sharon— Blooms from mid-summer until frost; white, red and purple, 2 to 3 feet	\$0.50	.....
Tree Althea— 3 to 4 feet; altheas need protection in winter .....	.75	.....
Almond, Double Flowering— Two sorts, white and pink; very early; 2 to 3 feet .....	.75	.....
Butterfly Bush— Long spikes of flowers in August and September; a new novelty .....	.60	.....
Calycanthus— Sweet scented shrub; chocolate color; very fragrant .....	.60	.....
Currant— Flowering abundantly; early in spring .....	.60	.....
Dutzias— Hardy, flowers double, white, tinged with pink .....	.60	.....
Barberry Thunberg— Dwarf habits; small foliage, changing to red in the fall		
Very pretty singly or in a hedge; 18 to 24-inch	50	4.00

"A Thing of Beauty and a Joy Forever," Refers to a Home Surrounded by Ornamental Shrubs and Vines.



Spiraea Van Houttei

Shrubs, 18 to 24 inches, 5c less.

	Each	Doz.
Euonymus or Burning Bush —Very attractive with its red berries covering the tree from October until Christmas; 2 to 3 feet.....	\$0.75	\$7.50
White Fringe —Delicate fringe-like white flowers.....	.75	7.50
Purple Fringe or Smoke Tree —Large shrub; much admired.....	.75	7.50
Hydrangea Grandiflora —Blossoms freely from July until Frost; very hardy; 2 to 3 feet, 75c, 18 to 24 inches.....	.65	7.50
Hydrangea Grandiflora —Tree form; 2 to 4 feet.....	1.25	....
Honeysuckle —Upright, Red Tartarian; blossoms in June; very hardy.....	.50	....
Japan Quince —Scarlet; early in spring; also used for hedges.....	.50	5.00
Lilacs —In tree form; grafted; 3 to 4 feet; assorted colors.....	1.00	....
Lilacs —From Japan and China; become trees. snowy white; blooms in June..	1.00	....
Lilacs —Persian; purple .....	.75	....
Common, purple .....	.60	6.00
Large white flowering .....	.60	6.00
Spiraea, Billardia —Rose colored in spikes.....	.50	5.00
Spiraea, Van Houttei —Grandest of all Spireas; white, early; called Bridal Wreath; extra size, 10c more; unsurpassed for ornamental hedges.....	.50	5.00
Anthony Waterer —Low bush, covered all summer with bright pink or solferino flowers; fine for flower bed border.....	.60	6.00
Snowball —Well known shrub; 2 to 3 feet; tree form, 3 to 4 feet, 75c.....	.60	6.00
Syringa, Mock Orange —White flower, very fragrant; hardy; a fine flower for Decoration Day .....	.60	6.00
Wiegalia, Pink and White —Hardy; bloom in June and July.....	.75	7.50
Tamarisk —Beautiful shrub; small pink and white spikes; in May.....	.60	6.00
Forsythia, or Golden Bell —Drooping yellow flowers; very early.....	.60	6.00
Sumach —Fern-like leaves, changing to rich red in the autumn.....	.60	6.00
Cranberry —High bush, 2 to 3 feet.....	.60	6.00
Golden Leaved Elder —Golden foliage and pure white flowers.....	.60	6.00
Prunus Triloba —Delicate pink flower, appearing in early spring.....	.75	7.50
Bechtel's Double Flowering Crab —When in bloom it presents appearance of being covered with roses; 3 to 4-foot trees.....	1.50	....
Japan Snowball —A beautiful species from Japan. Pure white, in large globular heads; 2 to 3 feet; protect in winter.....	.75	....
Snowberry —Red and white wax-like berries; very late.....	.60	....
Dogwood —2 to 3 feet.....	.50	....

Shrubs, 18 to 24-inch size, 5c less.

Do Its Surroundings Add to the Beauty of Your Home?
If Not, Why Not?



Iris

Ornamental Climbing Vines

	Each	Doz.
Woodbine (Virginia Creeper)—Rapid grower	\$0.35	\$3.50
Bignonia or Trumpet Flower—Scarlet; flowers in August; hardy.....	.50	5.00
Clematis, Coccinea—Coral scarlet, bell-shaped flowers; July to October.....	.60	....
Clematis, Henryi—Large white flowers	1.00	....
Clematis, Jackmanni—Purple flowers, 4 to 6 inches in diameter.....	1.00	....
Clematis Andre—Similar to the Jackmanni but with red blossoms.....	1.00	....
Clematis, Paniculata—White, sweet scented blooms from August until October; very attractive; easily grown; rapid grower.....	.60	....
Honeysuckles—Monthly fragrant; grows quick; very fragrant; color red and yellow; blooms till frost comes .....	.60	6.00
Honeysuckles—Scarlet and yellow trumpet; well known sorts, produces in- odorous flowers all summer; very hardy.....	.60	6.00
Honeysuckle—Halleana; very fragrant; white and yellow flower.....	.50	5.00
Madeira Vine—Called Mignonette vine .....	.20	....
Wistaria—Purple; perfectly hardy; fine bloomer.....	.60	6.00
Wistaria—White; perfectly hardy; fine bloomer .....	.80	....
Matrimony Vine—A fast growing vine used for covering screens and ledges. Prevents banks from washing. Small purple flowers.....	.50	5.00

Herbaceous Plants and Bulbs

	Each	Doz.
Dahlias—Assorted colors; very handsome fall flowers.....	\$0.20	\$2.00
Gladiolus—Assorted colors .....	.10	1.00
Phlox—Perennial; snowy white to deep red.....	.25	2.50
Bleeding Heart—An old favorite sort.....	.75	....
Yucca, Filamentosa—Evergreen; blooms in June.....	.45	3.00
Tiger Lily—Double .....	.25	2.50
Golden Glow—Like chrysanthemum, very popular; easily grown; strong roots..	.25	2.50
Tuberose—Long spikes of pure white flowers; fragrant.....	.15	1.50
Galliarda Grandiflora—Blooms from June until frost; a good mate for the Shasta daisy .....	.25	2.50
Paeonies—Choice unnamed varieties in pink, red or white.....	.45	4.50
Named varieties:		
La Tulpe—Shell pink, mid-season, very fine.....	.60	....
Duchess de Nemours—Pure white. The half open buds make the most ex- quisite cut flowers .....	.60	....
Francis Ortegat. Very dark purplish crimson.....	.60	....
Festiva Maxima—The queen of the peonies; pure white and early; usually in bloom by Decoration Day .....	.60	....
Felix Crousse—A brilliant ruby red, medium late, extra choice.....	1.00	....

If Interested in Sprayers, Write for Descriptions and Prices.



There is a place in every yard for roses.

Herbaceous Plants and Bulbs—Continued

	Each	Doz.
Iris	\$0.25	\$2.50
We offer the following choice named varieties of iris:		
Aurea—Rich chrome yellow.		
Black Prince—Deep violet blue.		
Caprice—Rosy red.		
Florentine Alba—White.		
P. V. Louise—Violet blue, with edge white.		
Columbine .....	.25	2.50
Cannas—Assorted .....	.20	2.00
Shasta Daisy—A marvelous production.....	.25	2.50
Lily of the Valley.....	.15	1.00
Ribbon Grass .....	.15	....
Boltonia or Asteroids—Aster like, white; flowers in fall.....	.25	2.50
Sweet William—Mixed colors .....	.25	2.50
Delphinium or Larkspur—An old fashioned favorite, color blue.....	.25	....

The following named bulbs should be planted in the spring and taken up in the fall to be kept from freezing. Begonias, Calladium or Elephant Ear, Cannas, Carnation, Chrysanthemums, Dahlias, Gladiolus, Tuberose.

BULBS FOR FALL PLANTING

The following should be planted in the fall: Snow Drop, Crocus, Crown Imperial, Hyacinths, Jonquils, Narcissus, Tulips. Lilliums can be planted in the fall or spring and Peonies in the fall or spring, but fall is preferred for planting.

If you wish to plant any of these bulbs in the fall write for prices at that time, as it is impossible to price them so far ahead.

Roses

Our Roses are all very strong two-year-old plants, and are not to be compared with the puny greenhouse plants from two-inch pots.

Write U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for Farmers' Bulletin No. 750. It will give you a vast amount of information about Roses. It is free.

Hybrid Perpetuals

These are hybrids or crosses between June and Monthly roses, partaking of the hardiness of one parent and the perpetual blooming habit of the other. They are by far the most popular family of roses, needing good soil and culture, as they can only bloom on new shoots of the current season. Free manuring after the first crop will insure better blooms later in the season.

You All Like Strawberry Short-Cake. Why Not Have It Often Instead of Once or Twice a Year?

Hybrid Perpetual Roses

Prices: Owing to scarcity of Roses and small imports from Holland and France we are obliged to charge 85c for No. 1 grade hybrid perpetuals.

If ordered by mail, add 5c to the order for each plant, or 10c for three. Mention your second choice.

Alfred Colomb—Bright carmine red; clear color; large, deeply built form; exceedingly fine.

Anne de Diesbach (Glory of Paris)—Brilliant carmine pink. A superb garden sort; fragrant; one of the hardiest and best.

Baronne de Bonstettin—Rich, dark red, passing to velvety maroon; highly fragrant; very double.

Coquette des Alps—One of the finest pure white hybrid perpetuals; large, full, finely formed flower; pure white, sometimes faintly tinged with pale bush; profuse bloomer.

General Jacqueminot—This might be called the rose for the million, for it is still a universal favorite. Bright crimson-scarlet, exceedingly rich and velvety.

General Washington—Color brilliant crimson; very rich and beautiful; large, perfectly double and a free bloomer.

John Hopper—Bright rose with a carmine center; large and full.

Madam Charles Wood—Flowers large; dazzling crimson; a constant bloomer; very fine.

Madam Gabriel Luizet—Pink; very large and fragrant. As an exhibition rose it stands at the head of the list.

Magna Charta—Bright, clear pink, flushed with violet crimson; flowers large, fine form, sweet, very double and free bloomer.

Mrs. John Laing—Deep rose; large, fine form; fragrant, vigorous grower and hardy. One of the most profuse bloomers.

Marshall P. Wilder—New; color cherry carmine; continues in bloom long after others are out of flower; exquisite.

Paul Neyron—Deep rose color, good foliage and by far the largest variety in cultivation; one of the best.

Mad. Plantier—Very double, pure white; extremely hardy.

American Beauty—One of the best and most valuable roses, both for garden and house culture. Color rosy crimson, exquisitely shaded and very handsome. Extra large, full flowers and fine buds. The plant is a constant bloomer. Each shoot produces a bud. The fragrance is delightful. Vigorous growth and has the ever-blooming qualities of the Tea Rose. Protect in the winter.

Frau Karl Druschki or White American Beauty—A pure paper white, free flowering, large size Hybrid Perpetual. It is a remarkably handsome plant with bright, heavy foliage and strong, upright growth. The bloom is perfect in form on fine, long stems, and of the purest possible white. There is nothing in the line of perfectly hardy roses that can compare with this one.

P. C. de Rohan—Dark crimson, changing to maroon.

Ulrich Bruner—Brilliant cherry crimson; very strong grower.

Clio—Flesh color, shading to rose in the center; large and fine form.

"Baby Rambler"—A dwarf (bush, not climbing) form of Crimson Rambler and, furthermore, ever-blooming. Will bloom continuously throughout the summer if planted out of doors. Has the same bright crimson color as the Climbing Rambler. "Baby Rambler" is one of the best red roses for bedding. May be grown in pots. Each, \$1.

Climbing Roses

65c Each for No. 1 Grade.

Crimson Rambler—The famous crimson clustered climber, so extremely effective when grown on pillars and trellises. The plant is a vigorous grower, making shoots 8 to 10 feet long in a season. The foliage is large and glossy; the plant looks like a mass of double crimson flowers when in bloom. The panicles are large and remain perfect for several weeks. Perfectly hardy anywhere.

Yellow Rambler—Flowers of medium size, in immense clusters; very sweet scented; a clear, decided yellow. The hardiest of all yellow climbing roses. It is a rampant grower, well established plants often making a growth of 10 to 12 feet in a season.

White Rambler—Resembles Crimson Rambler in foliage and habit; flowers pure white.

Baltimore Belle—Pale bluish, is almost white; very double and fragrant.

Greenville, or Seven Sisters—Purple crimson and pink; not quite hardy.

Queen of the Prairie—Bright rose color; large and double; very vigorous and rapid in its growth; the best climbing rose.

Blue Rambler—Hailed by rose growers as the forerunner of a genuinely cornflower blue rose; is a seedling of Crimson Rambler; very vigorous and hardy and free blooming.

Flowers of Fairfield—A sort of the well-known and famous Crimson Rambler climbing rose. This new rose produces its lovely flowers until killing frost stops further growth.

Dorothy Perkins—Flowers in clusters of 25 to 30 of a beautiful shell-pink. A rapid climber.

White Dorothy Perkins—Same as above only the blossoms are white.

Thousand Beauty Rose—A new climbing rose, producing on the same bush so many different colored flowers that it is impossible to describe the variations, hence the very fitting name. Blooming profusely from beginning of June until last of July. Colors run from tender rose to bright rose and carmine with white and yellow tints showing; a strong grower and hardy.



Moss Roses

The Moss Rose is as hardy as any rose can be, and an extra vigorous grower. They are much admired on account of their bright, healthy foliage and mossy-like covering of the buds. While they bloom but once a year, the flowers are large, beautiful and plentiful.

Capt. John Ingram—Dark, velvety purple; full and fine.

Glory of Mosses—Pale rose; very large, full and beautiful.

Perpetual White—Pure white. It blooms in large clusters. Price each, \$1.00.

Austrian Roses

This class flowers on extreme ends of wood of previous season's growth; very little pruning is therefore required.

Harrison's Yellow—Double; bright yellow; very showy and fine.

Persian Yellow—Deep, bright yellow; small but handsome; double; a very early bloomer and much the finest hardy yellow rose. Price each, 90c.

Rugosa Roses

Alba—A splendid white variety; highly scented.

Carman—A hybrid obtained by crossing the pink Rugosa with Harrison's Yellow. Flowers the color of Gen. Jacqueminot and bloom in clusters, continuing nearly all summer. A strong grower; handsome foliage; hardy.

Rubra—Bright rosy-crimson; flowers succeeded by red berries; a very handsome shrub. Price each, \$1.00.

Hybrid Tea Roses

Price, No. 1, \$1.00.

Gruss an Teplitz—Large, rich scarlet, shading to velvety crimson; fragrant, and flowers in great abundance all summer. Valuable for bedding.

La France—Delicate silvery rose, shaded with cerise pink, often silvery pink with peach shading. Very large, double and superb form. Flowers continuously throughout the season. None can surpass the delicacy of its coloring; in fragrance, incomparable; in form, perfect. Sweetest and most useful of all roses.

We can procure from green house growers Bourbon, Noisette and Tea Roses for any who wish to grow such indoors or out. See our Descriptive Catalog for description of many Ornamental Shrubs, Roses, Bulbs, etc., not listed here.

Formulas

Black knot on plums or cherries should be cut out and burned as soon as discovered.
For aphides or plant lice use kerosene emulsion on all plants.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE

Copper Sulphate	6 pounds
Quicklime	4 pounds
Water	40 gallons

Dissolve the copper sulphate by putting it in a bag of coarse cloth and hanging this in a vessel holding at least 4 gallons, so that it is just covered by the water. Use an earthen or wooden vessel. Slake the lime in an equal amount of water. Then mix the two and add enough water to make 40 gallons. It is then ready for immediate use. For rots, moulds, mildews and all fungous diseases.

AMMONIACAL COPPER CARBONATE	COPPER SULPHATE SOLUTION
Copper Carbonate.....1 ounce	Copper Sulphate 1-pound
Ammonia.....enough to dissolve the copper	Water .....15 gallons
Water.....9 gallons	Dissolve the copper sulphate in the water, when it is ready for use. This should never be applied to foliage, but must be used before the buds break. For peaches and nectarines use 25 gallons of water. For fungous diseases.

The copper carbonate is best dissolved in large bottles, where it will keep indefinitely, and it should be diluted with water as required. For same purposes as Bordeaux.

PARIS GREEN

Paris Green	1 pound
Water	250 gallons

If this mixture is to be used on peach trees, 1 pound quicklime should be added. Repeated applications will injure most foliage, unless lime is added. Paris green and Bordeaux can be applied with perfect safety. The action of neither is weakened, and the Paris Green loses all caustic properties. For insects which chew.

Arsenate of Lead is probably the best poison for insects. It adheres to foliage and does not injure it. Use 2 pounds to 50 gallons of water.	Fresh White Hellebore.....1 ounce Water .....3 gallons Apply when thoroughly mixed. For insects which chew. Arsenate of Lead is used mostly for spraying trees. Two pounds to 50 gallons of water.
--	---

KEROSENE EMULSION

Hard Soap	½ pound
Boiling Water	1 gallon
Kerosene	2 gallons

Dissolve the soap in the water, add the kerosene, and churn with a pump for 5 to 10 minutes. Dilute 10 to 15 times before applying. For insects which suck, caggabe worms, and all insects which have soft bodies.

Sweet Potato and Tomato Plants

Our neighbor, Mr. Wright, expects to have Sweet Potato and Tomato Plants ready for sale early in May and will be pleased to fill your orders for same. Write him or us at that time for prices as it is not possible to price them so far ahead.

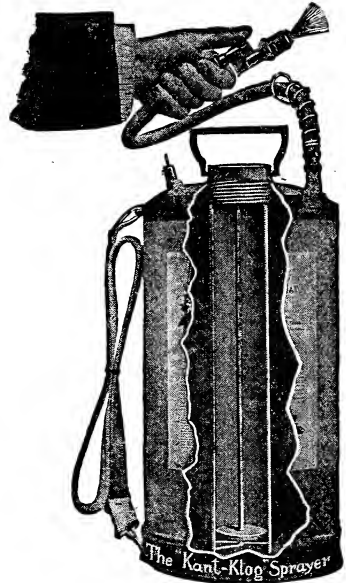
The "Kant-Klog" Sprayer, Style G

The sprayer body is made of heavy polished brass or galvanized steel, as desired. Top and bottom are dome shaped; joined to body under heavy pressure, making a complete double seam. The body is supported and further strengthened by a heavy steel band around the bottom. When completed this body is tested under double the pressure formerly used, so enabling you to get a finer spray for a greater length of time than with any sprayer we have ever made.

NO SPRAYER MADE WILL THROW A SPRAY OF EQUAL FINENESS FARTHER THAN THIS MACHINE WILL THROW IT.

The air pump is made of heavy brass two inches in diameter. Hose couplings are solid brass, standard cut threads, ends heavily ribbed to prevent hose slipping off. Hose is high grade, three-ply, supported by a coiled spring, bell-shaped at outer end to prevent breaking. A safety valve is provided to allow air to escape after the necessary pressure has been obtained. The "Kant-Klog" nozzle furnished with this machine without extra charge makes two bell sprays of different size, volume and fineness; one flat spray and two sizes of straight streams. The thumb pressure Spring Hose-Cock shown above is also furnished with Style G without extra cost. Sprayer holds between four and five gallons and can be carried either by carrier strap or air pump handle.

Price of Style G, as described above, with galvanized steel body, brass air pump, hose, escape valve, "Kant-Klog" nozzle, thumb pressure Spring "Hose-Cock" and carrier strap.....\$8.00
Polished brass body, with same attachments..... 11.25
Lever for use with Spring Hose-Cock..... .15



Style G

DIRECTIONS

A few seconds' working of the air pump thoroughly agitates the solution and charges the sprayer with compressed air. This being a very powerful and elastic force will, as soon as the thumb presses the "Shut-off," force out the liquid in the form of either a spray or a solid, continuous stream as desired. After sprayer is charged you need not stop for anything; just walk along from one row to another, the machine will supply sufficient spray to enable you to do work as fast as you can walk. The great saving in time, labor and solution, even on small sprayings, will more than pay for this splendid machine the first month it is used, to say nothing of the big increase in crops as a result of spraying properly.

No. 14 Sprays Up, Down, Straight Ahead or at Any Angle



No. 14

Sprays continuously, the forward stroke of plunger storing sufficient pressure to make spray continuous while return stroke is being made.

Brass Spray Tube removable for cleaning. Two Spray Caps, Brass Valve, Tin Pump Barrel. Liquid tanks of tin, galvanized iron and brass. Capacity one quart. Price, \$1.10 Each; Postpaid.

Books

We will furnish any of the books in this list at prices annexed, postpaid:

Amateur Fruit Growing, 134 pages, cloth 60c, paper 30c.

Vegetable Gardening, 252 pages, cloth \$1.20, paper 60c.

Farm Wind Breaks and Shelter Belts, 69 pages, paper 30c.

Evergreens and How to Grow Them, 100 pages, cloth 60c, paper 30c.

The Country Kitchen, a practical cook book, 154 pages, cloth 60c, paper 30c.

Poultry Manual, poultry culture in all its branches, 148 pages, cloth 75c, paper 50c.

Can furnish any other agricultural book you may want.

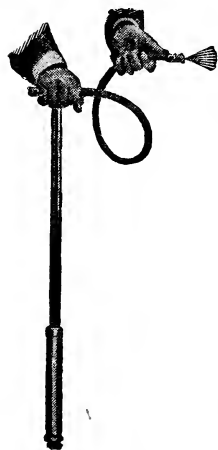
Write the Agricultural Department, Washington, D. C., Division of Publication, for list of Farmers' Bulletins. They are free for the asking.

PARCEL POST

The following table shows zone rates:

Rate within 50 miles zone,	5c first pound.....	3c each additional pound
Rate within 150 miles zone,	6c first pound.....	4c each additional pound
Rate within 300 miles zone,	7c first pound.....	5c each additional pound
Rate within 600 miles zone,	8c first pound.....	6c each additional pound
Rate within 1,000 miles zone,	9c first pound.....	7c each additional pound
Rate within 1,400 miles zone,	10c first pound.....	9c each additional pound
Rate within 1,800 miles zone,	11c first pound.....	10c each additional pound

New Ideas in



Spray and Force Pumps

GUARANTEED TO OUTSELL AND OUTLAST ANY
HAND PUMP EVER MADE

We do away entirely with the objectionable foot-rest, clamps, leather suction, packing, etc.

This pump requires no fastening of any kind, holds itself down and works anywhere and everywhere. All the operator need do is to press the plunger down. It rises of itself, the upward stroke being made by a brass spring forcing the cylinder apart.

The all Brass suction working within a brass cylinder with all Brass Valves, does away entirely with all leather, rubber, or other packing. It is practically impossible for any part to get out of order.

Junior No. 5

Everything except handle and hose is Solid Brass Threaded and Screwed Together.

Is the Easiest Working and will do more different kinds of work than any pump ever made. Will pump from a pail, barrel, tank, spring or creek. Without fastenings of any kind it stands firmly wherever placed. Weighs only 4 pounds and is Ready for Instant Use Everywhere.

Farmers with an ordinary amount of Spraying, put a barrel on their wagon, set this Pump in and spray their trees as effectively as their neighbor who uses an outfit weighing and costing five times as much.

Will throw three sizes of solid Continuous streams and two sizes of fine round spray. Has automatic mixer to keep solution stirred, pleases everybody and will last a lifetime.

Price \$5.50

CAN BE USED IN MORE WAYS AND PLACES AND IS GUARANTEED
TO OUTSELL AND OUTLAST ANY HAND PUMP
EVER MADE

Brass Pipe for elevating nozzle in tree spraying, length three feet. Several can be screwed together if necessary. Price, 80c each.

TREE PROTECTORS—Made of wood veneer; protect the tree from rabbits, insects and sun acid. Price \$2.00 per 100. Easily applied. Wet the veneer and tie around tree with small wire or cord.

[illegible]

ORDER SHEET—Continued[illegible]

Please give names and P. O. addresses of others who are interested in fruit growing and we will be glad to add enough extra stock to your order to pay you for your kindness.

[illegible]

INDEX

Apples	4-6	Herbeceous Plants and Bulbs.....	22-23
Apricots	10	Horticultural Books	27
Asparagus	12	Horse Radish	12
Blackberries	12	Juneberry	12
Books	27	Mulberries	18
Bulbs	22-23	Nectarines	10
Cherries	7-8	Peaches	10
Compass Cherries	8	Pears	7
Corn, Seed	31	Plums	8-9
Crab Apples	6	Premium	3
Climbing Vines	22	Quince	10
Currants	11	Raspberries	11-12
Cuttings	19	Rhubarb	12
Dewberries	12	Roses	23-25
Elderberries	12	Shade and Ornamental Trees.....	17-20
Evergreens	19-20	Spray and Force Pump.....	27-28
Forest Trees Seedlings	17-19	Sprayers	27
Formulas	26	Shrubs	20-21
Gooseberries	11	Strawberries	14-16
Grapes	13	Tree Protectors	28
Hazelnuts or Filberts.....	12	Weeping Trees	19
Hedge Plants	19		

Copy of State Entomologist's Certificate of Nursery Inspection.

No. 130

This is to certify that on the 15th day of July, 1920, the growing stock and premises of the North Bend Nurseries, J. W. Stevenson, Proprietor, of North Bend, Nebraska, was inspected, and no San Jose scale was found nor indications that it had ever been present in the nursery or its vicinity, and the stock is apparently in a healthy condition and free from all other dangerous insect pests and fungous diseases.

MYRON H. SWENK, State Entomologist.

CLARENCE E. MICKEL, Deputy.

This certificate is good until July 1, 1921.

CALIFORNIA WONDER CORN

We received the seed for this corn from a California grower, last spring for trial and have been more than delighted with the results. It is a white corn and the stalks grow to a height of about 12 feet and higher here. Each main stalk bears at least two good ears, sometimes three, and most wonderful of all, each sucker stalk also bears one to two ears, so that we obtained as high as eight full sized ears from a single kernel of seed. The sucker stalks of field corn rarely produce any ears so this is an important advantage. It also matures early. We believe if you are looking for an ideal corn for silos or feeding purposes, you cannot afford to overlook this corn and should give it a trial. Price per lb., postpaid, \$1.00; 2 lbs., \$1.50; 5 lbs., \$3.00.

North Bend Nurseries, North Bend, Neb.

Dear Sirs: Enclosed find check for trees. They are doing fine and will send another order soon.

Chadron, Neb., June 16, 1920.

Yours truly,
JACOB COLLONS,

J. W. Stevenson, North Bend, Neb.

Dear Sir: Please accept my thanks for the strawberries and shrubs which have arrived in fine order.

Schuyler, Neb., April 23, 1920.

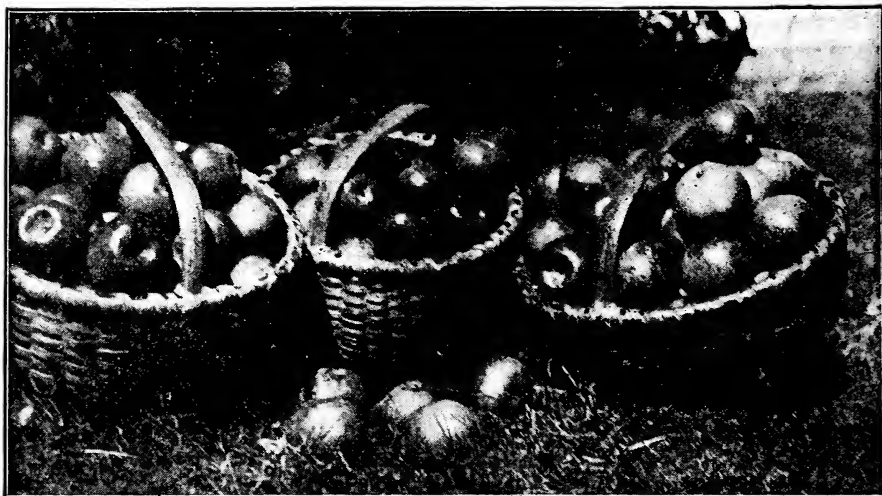
Sincerely yours,
MARY SHONKA.

J. W. Stevenson, North Bend, Neb.

Dear Sir: I received my trees, bushes, plants and roses all in good order. The trees and all look nice, so next year I will plant more and would like to have your catalog again next year. We have three feet of snow here now.

MR. HANS PETER HANSON,
Lodge Pole, Neb.

April 21, 1920.



APPLES SUMMER, AUTUMN and WINTER VARIETIES

Delicious, Yellow Transparent, Jonathan, Winesaps, Maiden Blush, and other standards. (See pages 4-6)

Blackberries

A bumper crop of vines this season. Big delicious berries. (See page 12)



Strawberries

This has been a very favorable season for Strawberries. Plants are strong and heavy. (See pages 14-16)



**North Bend
Nurseries, North Bend, Nebraska**